

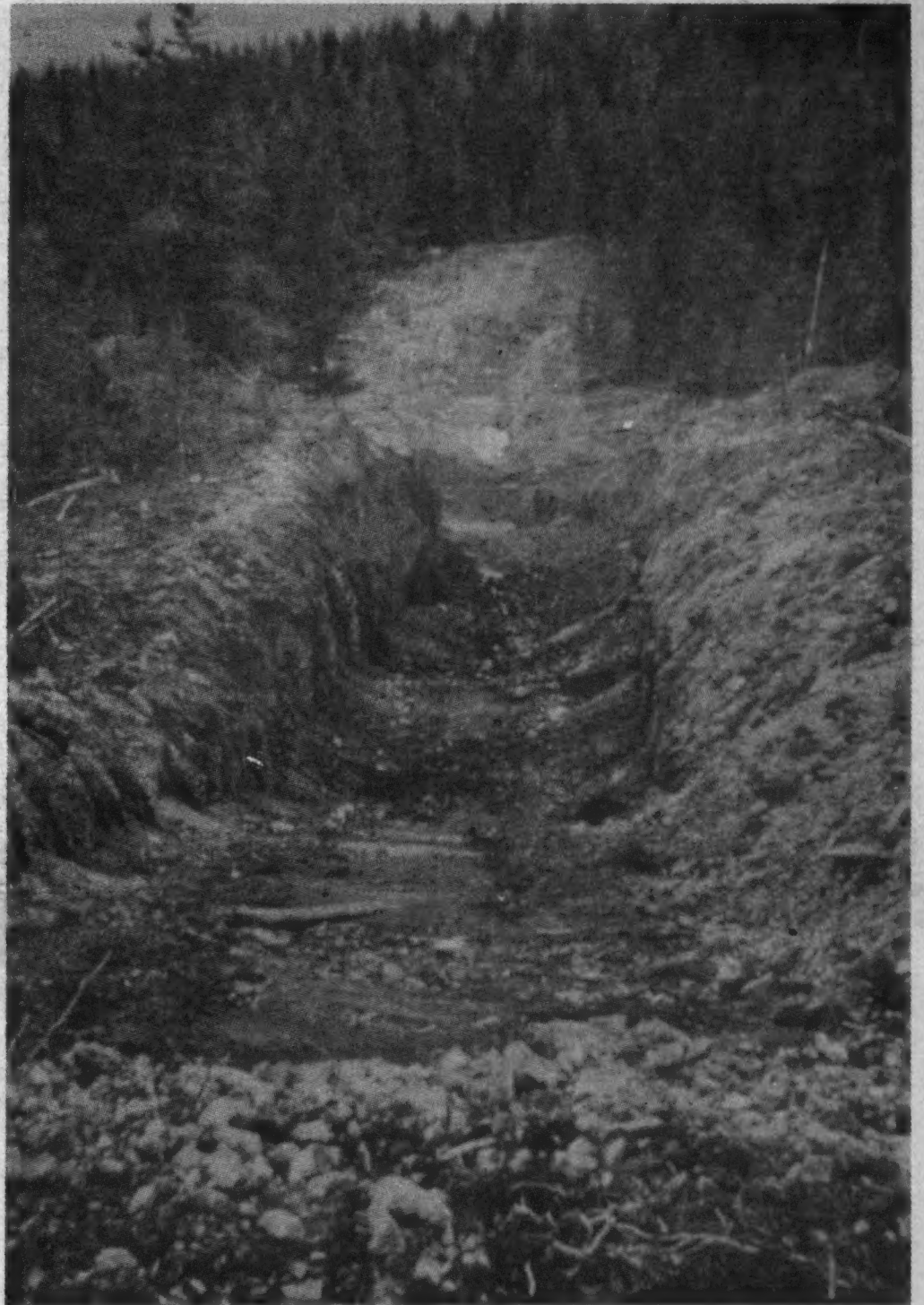
POUNDMAKER

Vol.2 No.10 Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper Sept 10-16, 1973

Free

The rape of the Rockies (call it a trade-off)

page 8



Trench exploration for coal

also

Kent Rowley to speak at U of A
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Farmworkers fight on in California
page 10

FREE CLASSIFIEDS phone 433-5041

FREE CLASSIFIED phone 433-5041

Auditions for admission into the University of Alberta Wind Ensemble will be given during the week of Sept. 4, from 10:00am to 12 noon and from 3:00pm to 4:30 pm daily in Fine Arts 1-13. For an appointment please call Mr. Pier at ext. 4260, or come by the office (F. A. 1-13).

Cynthia - Garneau Co-op Play School has vacancies for children ages 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Phone 439-8310 or 439-2562. Play school hours M W F 9:30 - 11:30 am.

Will babysit infant, Monday thru Friday afternoon in my own home, \$3.00 per afternoon, starting Sept. 4. Phone 433-1719. Ask for Rosemary.

WANTED: Woman over 21 to share 2 bedroom apartment with university student. \$70.00 per month. #2 - 6653-111 St. Phone 435-6844.

Private guitar lessons. \$3.00 per hour. Phone Terry 433-0803. North Garneau area.

Speed reading evenings at Central Academic Building. Phone 482-6567 for registration and information.

The University of Alberta Concert Band cordially invites all interested instrumentalists who can carry a part to audition for placement at the first scheduled rehearsal, Wednesday, Sept. 12 at 7:30 pm in Fine Arts 1-23. For further information please call Mr. Pier at extension 4260, or come by F. A. 1-13.

FLY IN A BALLOON! See the world from the top with the freedom of the wind... in a hot-air balloon! Join the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Free-Balloonist Society today. Interested? Write to us at #1202 - 9747-104 St.

1972 Honda 450. Clean long distance machine. \$1050. 11135-84 ave. Phone 439-7107 before 4:00 pm.

The University of Alberta Go Club will meet Tuesdays, 7:30 pm in the Meditation Room, SUB, starting Sept. 11. A series of beginner lessons will be given free of charge.

French and English lessons. Mr. Dupre. Phone 422-1701.

Wanted babysitter in the University area. Weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Contact Rosa at 433-7840 or 432-1281.

Will babysit infant Monday through Friday afternoon in my own home. \$3.00 per afternoon, starting September 4. Phone 439-1719. Ask for Rosemary.

For sale: household effects. Queen size bed; dressers; lamps; wicker furniture; and numerous small items. Must sell, leaving city. Phone 453-2909.

For sale: one large English baby pram. Phone 436-0240.

For sale: four piece bedroom suite. Paid \$495. Two months old. \$300 fixed. One crib: \$25. Phone 474-5668.

To let: unfurnished very large 3 bedroom suite, main floor, 1200 square feet. Rent: \$200. Furnished one bedroom basement suite. Rent: \$100. Two furnished basement rooms: \$40 and \$35. All at 9714 70th Avenue. Phone 474-5668.

For sale: chopped 1972 Honda 750-4. Phone 433-9773 or 439-7959.

PRICES: THE CAPITALIST CRISIS. While the Liberal government tries to soothe us with platitudes and half-measures, our society is undergoing an inflationary crisis. The Alberta leader of the Communist Party, Bill Tuomi, will present the CPC's view on the situation Friday Sept. 12, noon, in the Meditation Room, SUB.

For sale: scuba gear -- tank, regulator, wet suit. Phone 433-9773 or 439-7959.

Baby sitter wanted in University area. Weekday mornings from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. to take care of 4-year-old child in sitter's home. Will pay \$3.50 a day. Phone Louise or Bruce at 439-3184.

The University of Alberta Chorus cordially invites all interested and qualified singers to audition at the first scheduled rehearsal, Monday, September 10, at 6:00 p.m. in Fine Arts 1-29. For further information please call Mr. Cook at 432-5306 or come by the office, Fine Arts 3-67.

New Canadian women's magazine needs staff and contributors in literature, business, sports, arts, everything. No salary. Phone Cherry (455-2096), Sue (436-2480), or Barbara (466-5319).

One last day to save

Who'd ever have thought the last days of summer would linger into autumn? Who'd ever have thought you could get in one last day of sailing on the lake with friends?



Who'd ever have thought you'd get your period just at the wrong time? But you did think to use Tampax tampons. Always there when you need them most. To protect you internally comfortably and unnoticeably.

Tampax tampons are softly compressed and expand in three directions to fit your inner contours. They can't irritate, slip or cause odor. And they're discreet to carry and dispose of.

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Check and compare our unbeatable price and quality.
DINNER FOR 2 4.75
Sweet and Sour Sparreribs, Chicken Fried Rice, Chicken Chop Suey, Deep Fried Jumbo Shrimps, Hot Sauce.

DINNER FOR 3 7.25
Sweet and Sour Sparreribs, Chicken Balls with Pineapple, Chicken Fried Rice, Chicken Chop Suey, Deep Fried Jumbo Shrimps, and Hot Sauce.

DINNER FOR 4 9.50
Sweet and Sour Sparreribs, Chicken Fried Rice, Chicken Chow Mein, Deep Fried Jumbo Shrimps, Chicken Balls with Pineapple, Hot Sauce.



DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE A LATCHKEY?

Why Not Let Us Help You Out?

CLASP is a community based project aimed at helping working parents care for their children after school is out each weekday.

We offer: A trained supervisor plus capable supplemental help
Escort to and from school
A warm caring atmosphere
Many recreational opportunities (painting, drama, crafts, etc.)
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T. V. room
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We invite parents to visit us at any time and to share their skills and services with us.

Hours of operation: Mon - Fri (except statutory holidays)

7:30 a.m. - 8:40 a.m. 9:30 a.m. - 1:15 p.m. 2:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

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PHONE: 439-6449 or 439-6561 any evening for details and information.

LUNCH TIME PROGRAM AVAILABLE ALSO



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To the bearer of this ad
a 10% discount on vitamins.

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Punjab's

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Variety of clothes from India,
incense, etc.

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424-6339 or 429-3646

Kent Rowley to speak Wednesday

Kent Rowley, a militant labour unionist who has been arrested more than a dozen times when police broke through picket lines for strike breakers, will be speaking in Edmonton on Wednesday, September 12.

Rowley will be talking about Canadian unions, unions that have broken away from the giant U. S. controlled "international" unions with their top-down control, unions that have re-established union democracy and the struggle for workers' rights.

This is a cause that has, in Rowley's words, "found a sympathetic audience around the country. And not only amongst industrial workers, but academics and students as well -- the generation who wants to shake off the colonial imprint of our land."

The Canadian unions have formed the Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU) to co-ordinate the struggle for a Canadian labour movement controlled by Canadian workers, and have elected Rowley secretary-treasurer.

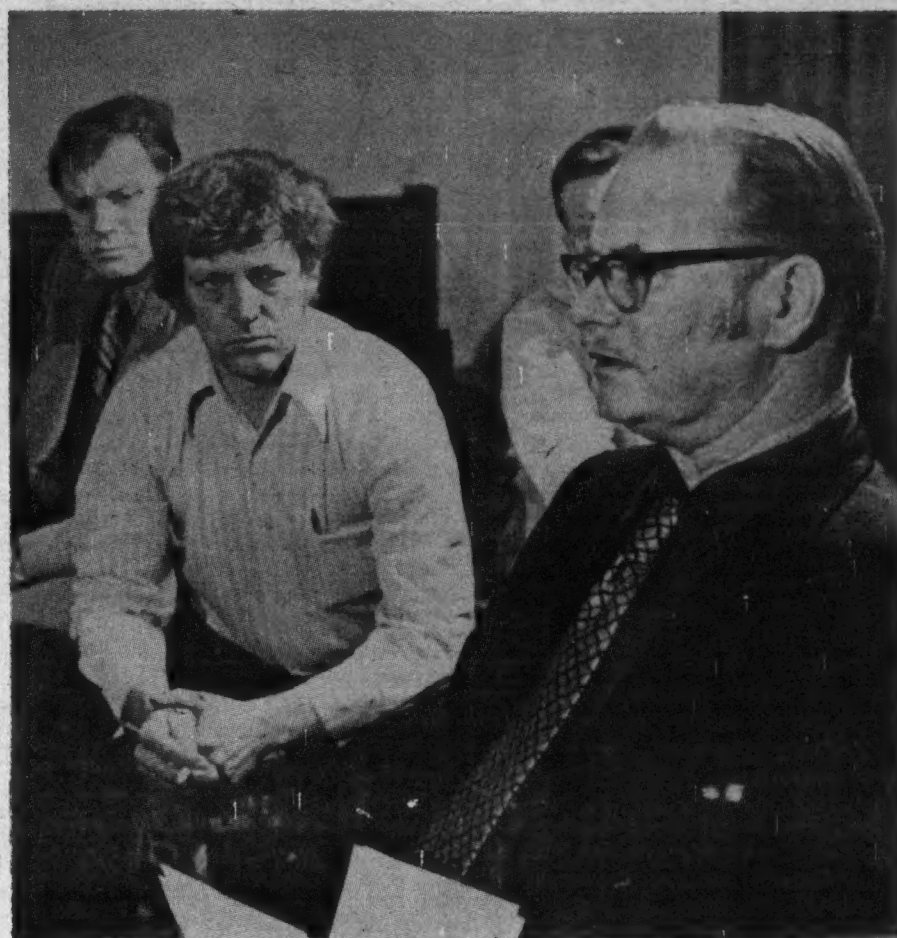
He'll be speaking at 12:00 noon on Wednesday, September 12, in V-121 in

the V wing at the University of Alberta. That evening he'll be speaking at 8:00 p. m. at the Purple Dude on the St. Albert Trail at 140th Street. Students and workers are welcome at both meetings.

The evening meeting has been organized by the Alberta Electrical Workers, a group of workers at Edmonton Power that have broken away from the U. S. controlled International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW). The Alberta Electrical Workers hope to replace the IBEW as the certified union at Edmonton Power and to affiliate with the CCU.

Dave Walker, president of the Alberta Electrical Workers, told POUNDMAKER Sunday that the IBEW has been negotiating a new contract with Edmonton Power for more than 12 months, yet has not once returned to the membership with a proposed contract. For most of those 12 months the membership has been working without a contract.

Meanwhile, said Walker, the IBEW continues to collect dues, and more than 30 per cent of the dues are sent to the U. S. head office.



Fred Mullin, Doug Swanson, Kent Rowley of the CCU

photo courtesy of The Grape

The CCU

An uphill battle against the 'internationals'

Americans control all aspects of Canadian life: political, cultural, economic. And so, it should surprise none to find that they have also handcuffed organized labour in this country. In fact 75% of all organized workers in Canada belong to "international" unions with head offices in the United States.

A growing number of labour unions are becoming aware that such an arrangement has not been in the interests of Canadian workers, some have actually begun to take concrete steps to counteract this alien control. A Canadian labour movement is gaining force.

On Wednesday, Edmontonians will have a chance to hear and question one of the people who are devoting their lives to Canadian labour. R. Kent Rowley, Secretary Treasurer of the Confederation of Canadian Unions (formerly the Canadian Council of Unions) will be speaking at U of A campus at noon, in V121 - Vwing and at the Purple Dude, St. Albert Trail and 140 St. at 8:00pm, that evening. His message is simple enough; internationals, represented by the CLC, have, from the outset, prevented the development of democratic and radical unions in Canada -- they must be replaced by national unions responsible to the rank-and-file workers.

Condemning American Unions:

American unionism made its greatest initial inroads in Canada in the 1930's when thousands of militant Canadian workers organized under the banner of the then radical Congress of Industrial Organizations. However, by the end of the 1930's, the CIO had been brought "back into line" by a series of anti-communist witch-hunts. In Canada, the radical member unions were ousted in 1939 and a period of reactionary American control began.

Labour unionists like Mr. Rowley can go on endlessly listing their reasons for being hostile to American control, for wanting national unions.

There are lesser reasons like the CALURA (Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act) Reports, for instance, which document some of the financial side of the internationals' operations in Canada; the fees they collect, the expenses they incur, etc. The latest report (1970) shows that American unions made a net profit, after all expenses of \$13,743,000 on their dealings with Canadian locals. In nine years, according to CALURA, their net profit has been \$103,645,000 -- "an outstanding sum of money to hand to the bloated over-paid bureaucrats of United States", is the way Rowley puts it.

But the above figures, spectacular

as they may be, are not the main reason for the growing hostility to U. S. labour bossing. More important is the lack of local responsible control of Canadian workers over their own dealing with their employers, and the general direction in which their labour movement has been led.

Take, for instance, the manner in which the labour movement has been fragmented. The railway workers are a good example, being divided into no less than 17 unions, "a rickety collection of 'lodges' staggering from one negotiation to the next for endless months and years whilst their employees are robbed of their pension funds and qualified mechanics and engineers are treated like retarded charity ward", is the way Mr. Rowley describes the mess.

Another grievance concerns the times that Canadian unionists have had to suffer collaboration between their

American bosses and their employers.

Vancouver local members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and United Transport Union have been watching their negotiators betray them for the last seven or eight years, washing out good pension plans, and accepting indecent wage settlements. Likewise workers at the Seagrams and Pork and Tilford distilleries in B. C.; they have already served notice on their bosses in the Distillery, Rectifying, Wine and Allied Workers International Union of America.

Mr. Rowley himself has particularly dark memories of the time in 1952 when his American superior came to Canada to sign a sweetheart contract with Dominion Textiles while it was being struck by local members of the United Textile Workers of America. The contract contained the exact clause which workers were striking against.

Then there is the raiding and union busting in which the Internationals have been engaged. A reply by Mr. Rowley to a charge by Lynn Williams, District Representative of United Steelworkers, sums up this grievance: "Speaking of 'hypocrisy', how can Mr. Williams keep a straight face when he accuses me of 'raiding', when he was up to his ears in the most despicable raiding operation in Canadian labour, that is the destruction of the old Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union? How did Steel acquire the Trail Union? They spent millions of workers' money splitting and hounding and burning. And, was there ever a greater Red-baiting campaign?"

Mr. Rowley is also willing to recount at length the brutal and devious way in which Hat Banks installed his

continued on page 15

U of A planners go wild!

by Kimball Cariou

So you thought the university was winding up its orgy of construction, did you? Well, how naive can you be! Of course we need more buildings, says the Board of Governors, and what's more \$24 million is going to be spent building them in the next five years.

Last Friday the Board of Governors approved a five-year capital budget for the university which involves \$63 million. The budget provides for several new buildings.

The most expensive will be a new agriculture building. Construction of this will probably begin in the 1974/1975 year, depending on when final approval is given to the project. The estimated cost, (before inflation) is \$6.3 million. It will be built behind Pembina Hall and SUB.

Another new building will be for Business Administration and Commerce, in the Arts quad in front of Tory. It will be finished in 1976, at a cost of \$3.2 million.

The third major addition will be a Food Services Building north of HUB. That will be completed in 1977, costing \$2 million.

Besides these, over \$10 million are to be spent on "other projects". The nature of these is not quite clear yet. The budget says that "projects being

examined include space for Household Economics, Science and a field house, plus small projects to complete space needs in many areas to provide student study space and to complete linkages."

Costs in the budget are based on 1973 dollars, so they could rise considerably during the five years it covers. The budget states that "the cost of construction is increasing at a rate of at least 8 percent or 9 percent per annum, with no signs of slowing down."

The report lists several "qualifications on projected requirements":

- 1) Enrolment trends are not clear. It is expected that enrolment will increase slightly until 1980 and then decline.
- 2) No decision on an optimum size for the university has been made. The budget notes that "a figure of 20,000 students has been assumed".
- 3) The proportion of part-time students may rise.
- 4) Guidelines on provision of space in universities are "indefinite".
- 5) The future of the Health Sciences Building is uncertain.

The board is now waiting for the provincial government's reaction before committing funds from the Three Alberta Universities (3AU) Fund set up five years ago to raise money for capi-

tal construction in Alberta universities.

Money is also being collected now; a campaign to raise it has collected over \$10 million, and the provincial government has promised to match whatever the university collects.

And what do the students get to say about all this? Well, U of A students sort of voted on the Business Administration Building in the spring election, but not quite. Besides the fact that less than a quarter of the student body felt inspired enough by the dream of student union democracy to vote in some new lackeys for the managers of SUB, the referendum on the building was unclear. It simply asked voters whether they approved of the location chosen for the building.

Whether by incompetence or deliberate action, last year's council made the referendum a question of whether the building should go in the Arts quad -- not whether it should be built at all. So the only real chance students have had to speak out on the issue was lost.

Perhaps next election we should have a referendum on the entire question of buildings on this campus -- although with so few students on the governing bodies of the U of A, the amount of control we have over this aspect of our lives seems rather small.

An error, by Pete

In the last issue (#9, August 30 - September 9) POUNDMAKER incorrectly reported in a story about the North East Edmonton Rate Payers Association entitled "Citizens Dare to Struggle", that the Edmonton Transit System had at one point cut all of its bus service to North East Edmonton.

This never occurred. What happened was that several routes were altered and, eventually and in consultation with various citizens' groups, the ETS installed new routes through the area.

Pan-Am promotes prostitution

NEW YORK (LNS)—Pan American World Airways moved into the skin game.

Among its special extras for customers are printed cards which tell how and where to meet prostitutes in New York, London, Paris, Rome and Amsterdam.

The packets include five sets of fifty cards each, and the card that deals with a city's prostitutes is titled "Low Life." When the guides were brought

to us by the publisher for our sponsorship, we did question the inclusion of the "Low Life" cards," said a spokesman for Pan American, "but we were convinced that they were a legitimate part of the guide."

T-bone pawn

TUCSON, Ariz. (LNS)—A pawnshop owner in Tucson reported on August 24 that a man pawned three T-bone steaks.

Donald Vingino, co-owner of the Arizona Traders Pawn Shop, said he gave the man \$5 for the USDA choice steaks and promised to hold them for 30 days in a freezer at the shop.

"If he doesn't come back, I'll eat them," said Vingino.

At least one satisfied reader

Dear Sir:

I read your paper while I was going to university and found it very interesting and informative. Edmonton has needed an alternative paper for a long time. Now I am working out of Edmonton and cannot get the paper. Thus I would like a subscription for one year. Please find inclosed a money order for \$7.00.

Thanks,

Yours truly
Mary McLaughlin

Sick Duck

Dear Loyal Readers:

It is with extreme regret that I am forced to inform you that I was unable to prepare my usual masterful column this week.

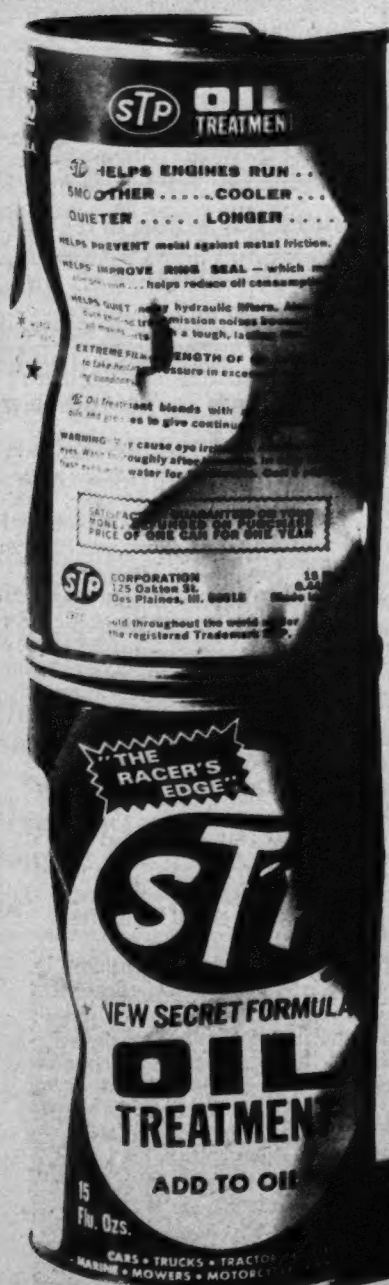
The causes behind this are acutely embarrassing and not at all fit for printing in a family newspaper.

Let us just say that the curse which has currently befallen me is nothing to applaud and that it hit me with all the force of a thunder-crash. Resultant rumours concerning my moral turpitude remain a pile of flap-trap.

I shall of course resume my usual literary machinations by the time the next number of this publication reaches your favourite news stand.

Until then, I beg your kind indulgence and thoughtful sympathy.

Yours in deepest humility,
Doctor Duck



We're surprised that they don't claim it cures cancer.

The makers of STP Oil Treatment make it sound like a fountain of youth for old cars and a super tonic for new cars.

They claim it does everything from protecting engine parts to reducing heat, noise, friction, and wear.

They say it's the "racer's edge." Whatever that means. Well, here's what STP Oil Treatment really is.

It's a can of thick goo that makes the oil it's added to thicker.

But if you want a thicker oil, you can just buy a heavier grade of oil (like 40 or 50 weight) in the first place. Or if you want a "multi-viscosity" oil (like 10W-30), you can just buy that, too. And save the expense of STP. For most cars under almost all driving conditions, the right motor oil is all you'll ever need for your car's crankcase.

The very nicest thing we can say about STP Oil Treatment is that it's probably a waste of money. But there are less nice things, too.

STP can change the proportions of chemical additives (detergent, anti-rust, etc.) already formulated in most motor oils, and it can make cold weather starts harder.

Mercedes Benz even says it could invalidate their new car warranties.

Many motor oil manufacturers, including Kendall, Quaker State, Pennzoil and Valvoline, advise you not to use additives like STP.

Even Consumer Reports (July 1971) says you don't need STP. The makers of STP must have forgotten to mention all that. And what do you have on the other side? "The racer's edge." Whatever that means.

A Public Interest Advertisement from the
Center for Auto Safety
1223 Dupont Circle Bldg., Wash., D.C. 20036
Produced by Public Communication, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

LETTERS PAGE Poundmaker 11129 80 ave.

Food co-op blues

Dear Editor:

Last Wednesday night there was a meeting at a church near the university. It has been advertised as a meeting about food co-ops in Edmonton.

There were a lot of people, perhaps about forty or fifty sitting, leaning, standing and talking around the entrance. The people were quiet and subdued but it was possible to sense an air of independence and perhaps of purpose.

The minister came to open the door and the people moved carefully into the hall. The clatter and clash of chairs took over for a few minutes. Finally everyone sat down and talked quietly. There were now about seventy.

A man in green jeans stood up and requested the attention of the crowd. He spoke for a while about a co-op store in Edmonton and mentioned a previous meeting and some discussion of co-ops in B. C. He then introduced a bearded young man as Cam, from Vancouver.

Cam started talking about food co-ops in Vancouver. He then checked himself and made an effort to organize what he was saying.

He decided to begin by describing a food co-op and its mechanics. The co-op consists of five to thirty collectives. Each collective consists of four to twenty households. The collectives are geographically defined and therefore so is the co-op.

The method and the substance of the food co-op is as follows: Each collective arrives at a total requirement in terms of food for the following week. This is accomplished by each household submitting an itemized list to one designated household in the collective.

This designation is presumably a rotating assignment. An appropriate amount of money is also gathered at the same time. The designated household then submits the total food list and the money to a similarly designated collective within the co-op. It is the duty of this collective to buy the necessary food and to distribute it to the collectives. The

co-op achieves its goal of cheaper, better food by concentrating the purchasing power it has, because of quantity buying, into the hands of a few people.

But because the assignments do rotate every week, each member of each collective eventually comes in contact with both the responsibility and work of the co-op. (Most of the time the members only see the benefits of such cooperation.)

Cam proceeded to talk about other enterprises that could be operated efficiently on the same basis. He said, there are now co-operative food wholesalers and a trucking co-op in Vancouver. He also mentioned day-care centres, agricultural production and food processing as possibilities. He wanted to say anything was possible.

Cam mentioned that similar co-ops had been set up throughout B. C. and in the Yukon. Later he mentioned Regina and Winnipeg as having the idea in motion.

At this point the meeting took a surprising and abrupt turn. People were asking questions about Alberta's laws, about the savings involved in co-operatives, about purchasing trucks and about buying from Vancouver's "Fed Up" Co-operative.

The meeting degenerated as similar questions were asked and answered. People began to leave. Someone started talking about a store that was available to be rented. Someone asked about SACK, a central Edmonton food co-op. More people left. The questions kept coming but the meeting had died before it was to begin.

There were seventy independent, energetic people in that room that had been brought face to face with an answer. I thought most of them didn't know the question. I was told that I was wrong. Show me.

Don Proctor

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost \$7.00 for one year and \$12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

POUNDMAKER is a member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and the Youthstream Advertising Co-operative and receives Liberation News Service (LNS) through the Edmonton branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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POUNDMAKER's advertising rates are: classified ads are free; full back page for \$250; regular full page for \$220; half page for \$110; quarter page for \$60; one column inch for \$4; and, one agate-line costs 28.5¢. Special discounts are given for cash and long-term contracts (over four issues).

STAFF THIS ISSUE:

This is "Staff This Issue". It is supposed to be funny. Joe Czajkowski thinks it should be funny. Judy Samoil thinks it should be funny. Dave Berger, Sheila Macdonald, and Ross Harvey don't care 'cause they think everything's funny. But Lise Manchester insists that it be funny. So okay. It will be funny. Ready? Ha ha ha. Ho ho (Tom Cairns) ho ho. Hee hee (Kimball Cariou, Morgan Thomas, Hugh Thomas) hee ha hee. (Cam Beck). Haw haw haw haw haw (Colette Forest) haw haw (Ann Harvey) haw. Rah ha ha (Jim Selby) hoo (Beth Nilsen) hoo he hoo ha ha ha. Yi-yi-yi-yi EEEEEEE sh ha ha (Winston Gereluk) ooh ah HA HA HA HA HEE HEE HEE Eh eh eh uh uh erh ugh argk glibap glug glug (Joe Bonomo) -- BURP!

Feeding — a corporate giant

Low quality foods has always been a major complaint of people in institutions.

Last week, for this reason, Chris Kjeldsen of the Alberta Hospital went on a hunger strike to protest against the food. His strike was short-lived but it brought attention to the food situation.

The catering for the Alberta Hospital is done by Versafoods Services Ltd.

Versafoods is controlled by ARA services Ltd., an American corporate giant which changed its name from Automatic Retailers of America Inc. in 1969. Its executive offices are located in Los Angeles, and its corporate headquarters in Philadelphia.

Since its formation in 1959, ARA has bought up scores of catering and vending machine firms, and is involved with institutional food services, automatic food distribution, juke boxes, cigarette dispensing machines, merchandizing

techniques for retailers, periodicals, distribution and other business activities.

The firm's prime corporate activity appears to be buying up increasing numbers of smaller firms engaged in similar or related activities.

In 1966, it purchased eight food catering and vending machine outlets in the United States. In 1967, the year it bought control of Versafoods, ARA purchased seven food service firms, including one in Puerto Rico, one real estate company and one management consultant firm.

The next year it bought more than 30 food service and vending machine outlets along with several juke box firms.

In 1970, ARA bought a social research firm, more than ten more periodicals distributors throughout the U.S., about 20 more vending machine and catering firms and firms operating children's amusement rides.

Besides its massive stock of vending machines and related equipment, ARA owns a fleet of trucks, and through its subsidiaries owns and leases distribution centres throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Versafoods is only a miniscule part of the ARA operation, but is by no means small in itself.

It was incorporated on June 15, 1961 under the name Vendomatic Services Limited. Chief mover behind the firm was Allan D. Baker, who was already in the vending machine and food services business as president of Baker vending machines, National Wide Food Services and Vendomatic Limited.

Baker merged these companies with Industrial Food Services, a division of Canadian Food Products Limited, (a distributor of processed food to institutional kitchens) to form Vendomatic. The "Versafoods" label was adopted in 1964. On July 12, 1972, the name was officially changed to V. S. Services Limited.

In February, 1969, Versafoods acquired a 50 percent interest in Versair In-Flight Services Limited of Kingston, Jamaica.

Perhaps more significantly, it bought a 70 percent interest in a West German firm



Institutional food- it's not the greatest

LNS photo

which processes frozen prepared meals. Versafoods, to that point principally a distributor, branched into the processing level of the food service industry business, following the tried-and-true principle of vertical integration (the overall control by a single company of the making and selling of a product to ensure a steady wholesaler, market and overall profit) in the ilk as Safeway.

Versafoods also wholly owns Jiffy Foods Limited, and holds a 50 percent interest in Versa-Service of London, England.

In 1971 Versafoods reported a profit of \$1,156,000 on sales of more than \$72 million. The profit figure represented a 500 percent increase over the previous year.

Some powerful men sit on the board of directors of Versafoods Services Limited. They provide a revealing cross-section of Canada's corporate elite tied as it is to American business interests.

E. C. McDonald of New York is vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, and chairman of the board of the Royal Bank of Canada Trust Company. He is also chairman of the board and director of Thompson Newspapers, Canada's largest newspaper chain (in number of publications owned).

McDonald sits on numerous other boards of directors, most notable of which are May Department Stores, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Union Bank of Los Angeles, Crush International, General Bakeries Ltd., Pacific Petroleum Ltd., Salada Foods Ltd., and Diners' Club Inc. He is director of the University of Western Ontario Foundation of the U.S.A. and a former president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. Most significantly, McDonald also sits on the board of directors of ARA Services Inc.

Victor de B. Oland, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, is a director of the Bank of Montreal, Texaco (Canada) Ltd., and Dalhousie University.

Dixon S. Chant is chairman and president of Duplate Canada Ltd., chairman and chief executive officer of Plax Canada Ltd., vice-president of Fibreglass Canada Ltd., and a member of the executive committee and director of Crown Trust Company.

Guy Charbonneau is president of Peerless Insurance Agencies Ltd., a director of Canada Pharmacal Ltd. and Laboratoire Octo Ltée, and a member of the Montréal advisory board of Gua-

rantee Trust Company.

To maintain clear corporate connection with the Versafoods operation, ARA has appointed three of its own directors, besides McDonald to the Versafoods board. Most prominent among these is William Samuel Fishman of Philadelphia, ARA's president and chief operations officer. Fishman got into the automatic retailing (vending machine) business shortly after he graduated from the Universities of Illinois and Chicago in political science in 1937.

He was executive vice-president of Automatic Merchandizing Co. Inc. of Chicago from 1942 to 1956, and served as president from 1956 to 1959. He helped take the company into a merger with the Davidson Company of Los Angeles in 1959 to form Davidson Automatic Merchandizing Co. Inc. Less than a month later the name was changed to Automatic Retailers of America Inc.

The other key figure in the ARA formation was Davre Jacob Davidson of Los Angeles, then president of the Davidson Co. and now ARA chairman and chief executive officer. Davidson has been president of the Automatic Retailers of America since 1961. He has been a professor of business administration at the University of Southern California, and in 1967 the American Association of Schools and Colleges presented him with its "Horatio Alger Award".

Also sitting on both the ARA and Versafoods boards is Lee Francis Driscoll of Philadelphia. A lawyer, Driscoll was general counsel of Slater System Inc. of Philadelphia from 1959 to 1963. ARA bought the company in 1961 and Driscoll became general counsel and secretary of ARA in 1963. He has been a senior vice-president since 1967. Driscoll was defeated as Democratic Party candidate for Congress in 1962, and became vice-chairman of the southeastern chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, a so-called ultra-liberal political organization.

The other interlocking ARA-Versafoods director is J. A. Rost, another ARA senior vice-president.

Versafoods employed about 6,500 people at the end of 1971.



LNS graphic

Members Clean Up New Co-op Centre

Members from several food co-ops in Edmonton are starting to pitch in their time and money to clean and fix up a new storefront for themselves.

The old High Level grocery store on 109th Street and 85 Avenue will serve as the headquarters for the new ordering and distribution centre.

In a sense, even the co-ops themselves will be new, for they are planning on organizing in a different way than before.

The co-ops will be broken down into collectives, that is, organized groups or houses within a certain area or neighborhood.

The collectives would take turns every week or two, taking in each collective's order forms and making up a master one for the wholesaler, and then distributing the delivered goods to the various collectives.

This way the work would be divided equally and there would be no need for coordinators.

"I think it will improve on the present situation, where some people do all the work and other people don't," commented Margaret Drummond, a member of the Incredible Edible food co-op.

All this arose from a food co-op meeting held last Wednesday night in Garneau

United Church, where over 100 people were in attendance.

One point realized during the meeting was that communications between co-ops and co-op members seemed to be very poor, and if any steps towards organization were to be made, contact and exchange of ideas among members would have to increase.

It was suggested that a co-op newsletter be started up, to be either gestetnered or published as a half page or a page in POUNDMAKER. Each co-op or collective could have one or two people as contacts, exchanging information with other collectives and working in conjunction with the newsletter.

In the mean time, the coordinators of the present co-ops will probably be trying to get their memberships together to figure out just how they'll work under this new collective system.

People are also planning to have a benefit next weekend, featuring the band "Magic Music" from Toronto. This will be to pay for the large deposit and the several utility bills that were encountered.

If you want any further information, just drop around to the centre. People will be hammering and painting there pretty well all week.

Unfortunately, the list of names, addresses and phone numbers which many people signed at the Wednesday, September 5th food co-op meeting at Garneau United Church **WAS RIPPED OFF!**

So, if you're a member of a food co-op or are interested in becoming one, phone up 433-5041 (POUNDMAKER) so we can start compiling that handy list again. Just leave your name, address, phone number and the name of your co-op (if you belong to one).

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B. of G. trounced at hearing

The Board of Governors of the U of A wants to rid itself of the irritating North Garneau problem, but the issue is too controversial for outright demolition. Some gesture must be made to placate the public.

An open public meeting was held by the Building Committee of the Board of Governors on Thursday, September 6.

The report of Dr. Walter Neal, Vice-president (Planning and Development), proposed as a long range plan, the conversion of North Garneau into a 'community park'. According to this plan some houses of historical or architectural value would be retained to be used as museums, art galleries, and the such like) and the land would be utilized as low-level recreational space (playing fields, tennis courts, and ice ponds). Dr. Neal's report acted as the point of reference to the more than a dozen submissions received from the community.

Community was the key word. The sociological aspects of the North Garneau community were entirely disregarded in Dr. Neal's report.

David Nock, a sociology doctoral candidate pleaded that "too often in our society are decisions made on the basis of a narrow-minded 'economism'. Cars are favoured instead of people, profit-minded developers are favoured instead of viable communities of long tradition." He continued to argue, "distinctive communities also help to contribute flavour to the life of the larger totality."

The theme and variations repeated themselves in almost every submission. Roger Swan, speaking to the collective statement of North Garneau resi-

dents, flamboyantly denounced Dr. Neal's report as "grotesque because it seeks to eradicate a viable community, and in argument it is grotesque because it justifies this eradication in terms of 'flexibility'".

Flexibility. Dr. Neal turns to that much maligned flexibility again and again in an attempt to support his position.

The heavy financial expenditures needed to upgrade North Garneau would be unjustified if unforeseen building demands materialized. Building developments are not entirely defined by enrolment figures. Small specialized buildings, such as a theatre complex could very conceivably be built in the future.

Dr. Neal admitted in an interview prior to the meeting that maintaining such flexibility as a priority over the retention of North Garneau as a community is a personal value judgment. But the implication is that as a value judgment, it has equal if not greater justification or weight as that of the advocates of North Garneau.

The Senate Task Force Comments argues that his "objections are actually illusory."

"With the completion of buildings currently under construction the University will have more than adequate space to meet all but the most prodigious demands upon it within the next several years... Even if capacity were to be expanded... and those buildings of assigned priority (for instance Business Administration, Agriculture) which were already in an advanced stage of planning before the institution of the current 'freeze', were to be constructed, this would still mean no infringement on North Garneau since sites for these buildings have already been allocated on the central campus.

"Significantly, the Long Range Development Plan itself makes no claims upon the area east of 111 Street for the ultimate siting of academic buildings, even for a campus of 30,000."

Basic competing value judgments are integral to Dr. Neal's position but they are not explicitly stated.

David Nock said that it was evident that there is "a basic hostility to persons now living in North Garneau" within the report.

His sentiment was echoed by Mary Louise Marino, an administrative officer in Dr. Neal's office. ("North Garneau is a place to be ashamed of: it is dilapidation, peeling paint, stacks of old news papers, decrepit furniture, unsafe heating systems, clogged sewers.") Some fear North Garneau and describe it (privately, of course) as a drug infested milieu, as an unhealthy life style, as a filthy place harbouring unclean bodies and unclean minds.

This latter definition is usually based either on rumor or the experience of having visited one house or one tenant. These last refuse to listen to arguments of how "crimeless" North Garneau is or of how very little evidence there is of hard drug use."

Roger Swan suggested that the Board of Governors has an innate "love of desert landscapes"... "landscapes pulsating with building potential"... "real-estate where any final decisions can be immediately realized."

One speaker from the floor wondered about those development and financial interests so evident in South Garneau who never state their position although whatever is done will affect their interests.

"Playing fields will go along way to enhance already inflated holdings"

and forcing students into the high rises will nullify the slight depression in the market that has relaxed regulations about apartment density. Cheaper accommodation will simply not be available.

How conscious are these values? Who knows, but that they do exist is undeniable.

Dr. Neal reassured POUNDMAKER a few hours before the Thursday meeting that "the Board of Governors is (was) going to the meeting with an open mind. The decision has not been pre-determined."

Dr. David Rankin of the Garneau Community League articulated a general distrust of the existence of any imagined impartiality in the light of the recent demolition of the eleven houses.

Saving Garneau financially sound

Hmm. Eleven houses were demolished recently without any discussion with the public or the Campus Development Committee for that matter. The immediate demolition of Area A as it was called in Dr. Neal's report was incorporated as recommendation 2, presumably to be discussed at this September 6th meeting. It seems in that matter, the Board of Governor's mind was settled and discussion and evaluation of the public mind was unnecessary.

Sheila Macdonald, a POUNDMAKER reporter, requested that Dr. Neal or the Board of Governors answer for their actions with a less vague explanation than that 'Area A should be regarded as academic landscape'.

But no other explanation arose. Mrs. Dona McCulloch, chairperson and member of the B. of G., told the meeting that the decision to demolish the houses was made almost two years ago. They were considered "obsolete academic buildings" and no longer of use once the occupants were transferred to the recently completed Fine Arts and Humanities Buildings. The houses had never been rented to tenants.

The area will be landscaped (grassed and with carefully placed shrubbery) pending further developments. (A sigh of relief from all who feared still more surface parking deserts.)

What pending developments? The southwest corner has been considered for a possible Light Rapid Transit station.

The decision was executed in August before the public meeting to allow landscaping before October.

That fifty odd people could be living in those houses... even paying rent... in a time when such houses are in high demand was not considered as a possibility.

Dr. Neal's report was also condemned in the inaccuracy and inadequacy of its financial analysis. The cost of preserving North Garneau is not prohibitive: North Garneau will pay for itself was said over and over again.

If 275 residents were to pay \$50 monthly rent over a period of 25 years, over \$4 million revenue would be generated figured David Nock in five minutes of elementary calculating.

Twenty-five years isn't necessary to insure a return of the investment. A North Garneau resident, R. Vasseri, estimated that over a ten year period and including annual costs of administration, and maintenance a million dollars profit could be expected.

Dean E. J. Chambers prepared a cost-revenue comparison with the alternate proposal of a community park.

The park's capital cost would be \$301,450, compared to \$727,600 for renovated housing. However, over the next 15 years, the park would cost \$18,000 per annum to maintain. The houses would bring in \$123,596 revenue per annum in rent.

With the same information as was available to Dr. Neal, Mary Louise Marino indicated that preserving North Garneau is not, as Dr. Neal suggests, subsidizing an elite group of students.

If the housing were provided on a break-even basis similar to other student housing (including in capital costs the purchase prices of the houses but not of the land: All other student residence capital costs exclude the land in their accounting.) Rents would be approximately \$70 per student comparing favourably with other residences.

Preserving North Garneau as a residential area is fully justified on financial terms.

A minor coup was planned and played by a number of Senate members. A motion to accept the Senate's recommendation was passed and seconded. The chairperson's reservations and attempt to limit the meeting to discussion and information gathering were talked into a corner. With a rousing "Aye" and a silent "nay", the meeting was ended.

It had gone well. The necessary questions had been asked and had not been answerable. Dr. Neal's position was proved insubstantial. Roger Swan's impassioned guerrilla theatre between GOG (Guardian of Garneau) and VP (Vice-president) had had its intended effect.

But what will come out of it? On Tuesday, the Board Building Commit-

Continued on page 15

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Who is George Mantor?

by Lise Manchester

And what is he thinking these days?

The Students' Union is YOU. All full-time students pay a \$31.00 fee (included in the lump sum you pay at registration) for that privilege.

POUNDMAKER was lucky enough to be granted an interview with the SU president, George Mantor, an American expatriate. Here's how it went: Me: What is a Students' Union -- what is it for?

Mantor: Well, it was originally a service organization -- it looked after social activities and functions and got people involved in extra-curricular activities. Now, of course, we are more involved with the university government. If the administrations of other universities would have a fit if they knew how much power we have here. Three students on the Board of Governors and 36 (out of 124) on GFC, and with equal votes too! Me: Why call it a students' union?

Mantor: Well, you're right, it's not really a union. That's what they're called all over North America, so I guess that's why. But the problem with a union of some 14,000 people is you just don't have the power to mobilise them. There's a wave of apathy sweeping North American campuses -- there just aren't the issues to get excited about any more. Well, there never were, they just filtered in from over the border.

Me: So you find that many students don't use your services?

Mantor: I think they should. There's more to university than just going to classes and doing homework. I think everyone should be involved in extra-curricular activities. If you use the services you're helping yourself -- if you don't get involved you're cheating

everyone else.

Me: This wave of apathy -- what do you think is the cause of it?

Mantor: Students don't have much to worry about, they're content with their own lives really. At a university you get the cream of the crop.

Me: You mean intellectually or academically?

Mantor: That too, but I mean the ones whose parents can afford it... well, they go hand-in-hand don't they? (At this point someone interrupted about a Very Important Issue -- a booth for Freshman Introduction Week).

Mantor: Now, what have I said? Too much.

Me: What is the structure of the SU?

Mantor: Every full-time undergraduate is automatically a member of the SU. The executive is elected every spring by the students. Actually not all the students vote -- last year only 20% voted and 3% of the total student body voted for me. City Council has the same problem -- 8% of Edmontonians elected the present council. The executive consists of the president, the executive vice-president who is sort of second in command, academic VP who oversees the Course Guide and who, by virtue of his position could -- theoretically -- initiate legislation and get student complaints heard, VP of Finance and Administration (administer SU funds) VP services (socials, dances), The General Manager (answers directly to the president).

Me: The who?

Mantor: Darrel Ness, the General Manager. He's a sort of safeguard. He oversees everything and has the business

experience to see that the thing (SUB) runs smoothly.

Me: Any more on the executive?

Mantor: SUB, HUB, Arts area and Games area managers. The last position will not be filled when it becomes vacant. We're streamlining the structure, you see. We don't want too many on the executive -- I think five is a workable number.

Me: How much are you all paid?

Mantor: Four-hundred dollars a month in the summer and two hundred in the winter -- except the General Manager. He could earn a lot of money but he's one of those people who doesn't need to. He made enough before, I guess.

(Note: the General Manager earns \$22,000 with a 10% raise per year.)

Me: What was your campaign?

Mantor: Well, we wanted to get more freshmen involved in SU activities. In third and fourth year students get into a rut, so you have to get them when they're freshmen. So we asked for a mandatory addition to registration in which we would talk about services. After a bit of persuasion the administration gave it to us.

Me: What else?

Mantor: I promised to start a record co-op in SUB which now sells records at 50 cents over cost. And I said a little bit about NUS (National Union of Students). There is only one thing all students have in common -- how we finance our education. A university education shouldn't be restricted. The reasons it has been -- to people with money -- are accidental, I think. The time to pay for your education is when you are reaping the monetary benefits and how much you pay should be proportioned to your income after graduation.

Generally, I try to give the students what they want and deserve.

Me: Like what?

Mantor: HUB is one thing students de-

serve. And I think they should have a minimum of \$3000 a year to live on (he didn't say how).

(Other election promises he didn't mention were:

- continue Women's Program Centre; what he actually did was cut the budget.
- continue course guide; it is now put out by friends of Mantor and his slate.

- National Union of Students (NUS); he pooh-poohed it but is hosting its convention in October.

- he renewed Ness's contract without releasing details of it.

Me: How do you feel about North Garneau?

Mantor: I think they could use the land best by making it into a park while preserving a few of the houses as art galleries and so on.

Me: Isn't it like a park already?

Mantor: Well, no. Can I go into people's yards and walk around in their houses?

Me: Don't you think it should be preserved as a community?

Mantor: That land belongs to everyone, and how much use do you think everyone is getting out of it? There's a limit to how much the University can give. The tenants can move to other places. Me: Like HUB?

Mantor: Well, I agree that's not ideal. I only live in HUB because I have to be close to the campus. I work late a lot. It's a big job. When the provincial auditor came last year, he said, "Clean this place up." For years there had been student politicians running around ripping-off SU money and trying to cover their tracks -- not very well it turned out. Anyway, we're fixing that up.

Me: I see. Anything to say about the world situation?

Mantor: It's easy to find out what's going on in the world simply by turning on your TV set.

Here's who rules the roost at U of A

The Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is the controlling body of the university.

It is a corporation which is responsible for "the conduct, management and control of the university and all its property, revenue, business and affairs" (U of A Calendar).

It consists of the president of the university, a chairman appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the chancellor and fourteen others, also appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. On the present board, nine of the governors are solicitors, physicians, businessmen and the like. Seven are students, faculty members and one "housewife". One of the seats is empty.

Deans, members of the teaching staff, the librarian, the registrar and all members of the administrative staff are appointed by the Board. No one, however, may be appointed to the teaching staff or a senior administrative post without being nominated by the president.

Maintenance and erection of buildings, and the acquisition of such property as it deems necessary for the purposes of the university are in the charge of the Board. It fixes fees and provides for the money needed to establish new faculties, departments and courses. And its decision on any question relating to the government of the U of A is fixed. The Board has been involved in one

or two actions of rather dubious intent.

In 1971 and 1972 it launched a "review" of the Student Health Services, which seemed to be for the purpose of ending it. One by one, its reasons for doing so were shown to be illogical. The only clinic which could take the place of SHS was one included in the plans of a building at 87 Avenue and 112 Street, to be built by Batoni Bowen construction company.

A further display of their tactics can be seen by anyone following the current North Garneau issue. In this case there is another suspicion of outside financial interest.

In general, one word can be used when dealing with the B of G. BEWARE!

The Senate

The senate could be called the Devil's Advocate of the university.

Its main purpose is to amplify and publicise voices from the community, and to hold investigations into matters touching the university and the community. In some ways it is just a prestigious soapbox.

There are 55 people in the senate. Thirty-five of them are from outside the university, and approximately one third of those are from places outside Edmonton. One member of the Senate is Chester Ronning, an East Asian diplomat who lives in Camrose.

The 20 people from the university are the chancellor, the president and elected representatives from various groups -- GFC, SU, Alumni, etc.

Basically, the Senate has a double

role -- to bring the university out to the community and to bring the community in to the university, says Bill Thorsell, the Senate's executive secretary and its only full-time member.

One of the ways it does this is to set up Task Forces. Any groups who feel that the way the university is affecting them should be investigated is invited to set up a Task Force to do that if the Senate deems their reasons valid. They are provided with money, access to information and as much publicity as they need. No one in the university community -- not even the Administration -- is allowed to withhold information from the Senate.

Some of the Task Forces have been:

1. an education commission initiated by the Social Planning Council to investigate all the ways that the community could use the university resources.
2. a Task Force on Physical Planning -- Max Baird started this one by saying the university was ugly, and the SPC felt that the university's physical environment excluded the community from it instead of inviting it in.
3. one on the status of women in the university -- it is just starting.
4. the present one on North Garneau.

The Senate looks for other ways to bring the university and the community closer together. For example, it has just made an agreement with the future managers of Edmonton Center which will allow the university to use some of the more prominent display windows for its own purposes. And, says Bill Thorsell, it hopes to get a performing area for the presentation of free noon-hour concerts and plays.

The General Faculties Council

The General Faculties Council is the most democratically representative of the university's governing bodies.

It is (subject to the authority of the Board of Governors) responsible for all academic matters.

The president of the university, vice-presidents, deans, directors of Schools, the librarian, the director of Extension, and the Registrar are all ex officio members of the GFC.

Other members are elected -- from each of the faculty and school councils and from among the students. And there are statutory student members -- like the president and vice-president of the Students' Union. All of these must be "appointed" by the GFC after their election -- but so far none have been refused. Once he is in his seat, a GFC member can not be impeached.

The GFC "arranges timetables, approves timetables, and examination results, provides for the granting and conferring of degrees and hears appeals by students and others from decisions of faculty councils" (U of A Calendar).

One thing that Max Wyman (university president) has emphasized about the GFC is that everyone on it has an equal vote. But when you are subject to the approval of the Board of Governors and the Universities Co-ordinating Council that's not a great deal of power.

The bureaucrats talk . . .

The Eastern Slopes hearing

by Joe Bonomo

This article does not pretend to be anything like a complete picture of the hearings into the Eastern Slopes. It has only looked at two areas in any real sense: extraction and tourism.

One of the problems inherent in alternative journalism is that it tends to be retrospective: "How we were ripped off" "What went wrong". Simply because the public hearings are over does not mean that the fate of the slopes is settled. Only the public hearings are over.

The Environment Conservation Authority will still receive individual submissions. The address of the ECA is 9912-107 St.

Ultimately the findings of the Environment Conservation Authority will be presented to the

politicians. Their acceptance of those recommendations will be conditioned by public response -- which will not be judged solely on the basis of the hearings alone.

This is not to prejudice the findings of the hearings. We do not expect the report to be a sanction of strip mining, seismic cut lines, or monster tourist developments. Rather is to be expected a compromise: approval of all three but less of each.

We do not believe this to be in the interests of Albertans. Nor do we believe that the majority of Albertans desire such a compromise.

The message is simple. The limits of growth have been discovered in the Eastern Slopes. Leave them be.

This summer public hearings on Land Use and Resource Development in the Eastern Slopes were held.

They appear to have faded into the obscurity in which they were conceived.

The hearings were designed to provide a forum in which the entire future of the Alberta side of the Rocky Mountains could be discussed with both general policy and specific proposals subject to public scrutiny.

The area defined as within the bounds of the hearings comprised the mountains and foothills in their entirety from the western and northwestern borders of B.C. south to Montana and east to the limit of foothills. Only federal Crown land was excluded.

This area was further divided for purposes of the hearings among the five major drainage basins of the region -- beginning in the south at The Old Man River basin, through the Bow, North Saskatchewan ending at the basin of the Athabasca in the north. Superficially the mandate given to the Commission was impressive; in reality somewhat more than 80 percent of the area was already committed.

Background information prepared by the Environment Conservation Authority stated:

The most common long term mineral dispositions are oil and gas leases of different types and coal leases. The various mineral dispositions are generally for periods of about 25 years but are renewable until exploitation of the resources is complete. . . . Approximately half of the foothills has been allocated through long-term commitments related to non-renewable resources.

A further 15 percent of the foothills was committed in short term leases that were convertible to long-term if resources were discovered.

Doubts

Given this background there was some skepticism as to the commission's effectiveness. Doubts were not allayed when Bill Yurko, Minister of the Environment, announced government approval of strip mining at Grande Cache by McIntyre-Porcupine Mines Ltd. At the same time the go-ahead was given to the construction of a cement plant at Canmore. This announcement both weakened the credibility of the Commission and raised doubts as to the good faith of the government.

A certain cynicism was perhaps to have been expected. The hearings were not initiated without preconceptions; the commission had invited members of the public to dream of the future of the province but those dreams were to be kept within reasonable confines. The central assumption was stated in the background material: "It must be realized however that whatever objectives are embarked upon, appropriate trade-offs in economic and environmental quality terms will have to be made." "Trade-off" is bureaucraticese for someone is going to get hurt.

As to an "appropriate trade-off" it is another question which is difficult to answer since there are no defined criteria. However, there appeared that there was a fundamental and unchallengeable assumption that development in some form was inescapable.

Development was the root assumption of the civil servants preparing the background materials. Its desirability might be suspect, but civil servants do not make plans on the basis of what is desirable but rather what they conceive to be inevitable.

Certain rituals have to be observed.

One of the current orthodoxies is that the public should be allowed to have a say when they are particularly affected by a scheme that civil servants feel is good for them. Everyone feels better and there is no logical necessity to do what the natives want after they have been given a chance to air their grievances.

Bob Scammell, President of the Alberta Fish and Game Association expressed this view in Red Deer: "More and more the view is prevalent in this province that the concept of public hearings into environmental matters has been perverted by those who govern us into a process where they simply discover from the public in a very efficient manner just how much they expect to get away with. . . ."

Whatever doubts may have been felt as to the Committee's effectiveness were stillled by the simple fact that it was the only show in town.

The hearings brought forward people who were prepared to challenge the fundamental assumptions that have governed the development of Canadian resource industries.

Those who doubted the value of strip

mining did so on two grounds: the inevitable ecological disaster that ensued and the fact that the coal was for export.

University of Lethbridge ecologist Dr. R. F. Harper was prepared to demand an immediate halt to both strip mining and oil exploration on both nationalist and ecological considerations. The coal in the mountain and foothill regions is bituminous and suitable for industrial use. Harper maintained that the coal extracted is largely for export and does not fuel Canadian secondary industry.

The profits from coal export must be considered in the context that the region is the primary watershed for all prairie provinces and downstream development was dependent on having a well-protected watershed.

Strip mining is a simple process and a highly "efficient" one. There is little wasted coal compared to underground methods and people can be trained fairly quickly to operate the heavy equipment necessary as opposed to the length of time required to train a skilled underground miner.

Levelling a mountain is not a very lengthy process. But the only way that that mountain will be seen again is in the form of a Mazda or a Toyota.

The destruction of a watershed has ultimate effects that are so potentially disturbing that the coal companies don't want to even consider them.

Can Pac Minerals (owned 60 percent by CP Investments and 40 percent by Cominco) presented plans to the commission in Calgary calling for the development of a \$60 million strip mining operation at Isolation Ridge in the Old Man River Basin. It would produce two million tons of coal annually and employ 450 people.

Can Pac has a lease on 32,000 acres of land. According to a company spokesman, 1,600 acres would be "temporarily disturbed".

A new synonym for peace might be "temporary disturbance".

It what Harper is saying is true, and if the coal operators continue their present operations, then the trade-off will be that of keeping Japanese industry going at the cost of the industrial future of the prairies. Bureaucratese this is called a "trade-off".

Strip mining produced a virtually unanimously hostile response.

"Temporarily disturbed" areas show very little ability to maintain plant-life after being subjected to stripping. Ecology is meant to be understood as an interrelationship between all organisms, a relationship that is destroyed whenever an element that maintains the relationship is removed, then strip mining is an invitation to destroy the environment.

Spokesmen for the industry met with a fairly cool response from the public. Walter Riva, the spokesman for Denison Mines Ltd., was sufficiently moved to say that coal development "should not be sterilized on emotional grounds. We need flexibility, tolerance and more generosity than I've seen in most presentations. We're all going to have to give a little here and there."

Oil industry

The oil industry was represented at the hearings.

Objections to it were less emphatic than to the coal industry since it was felt that only small areas were disturbed once a well was in operation.

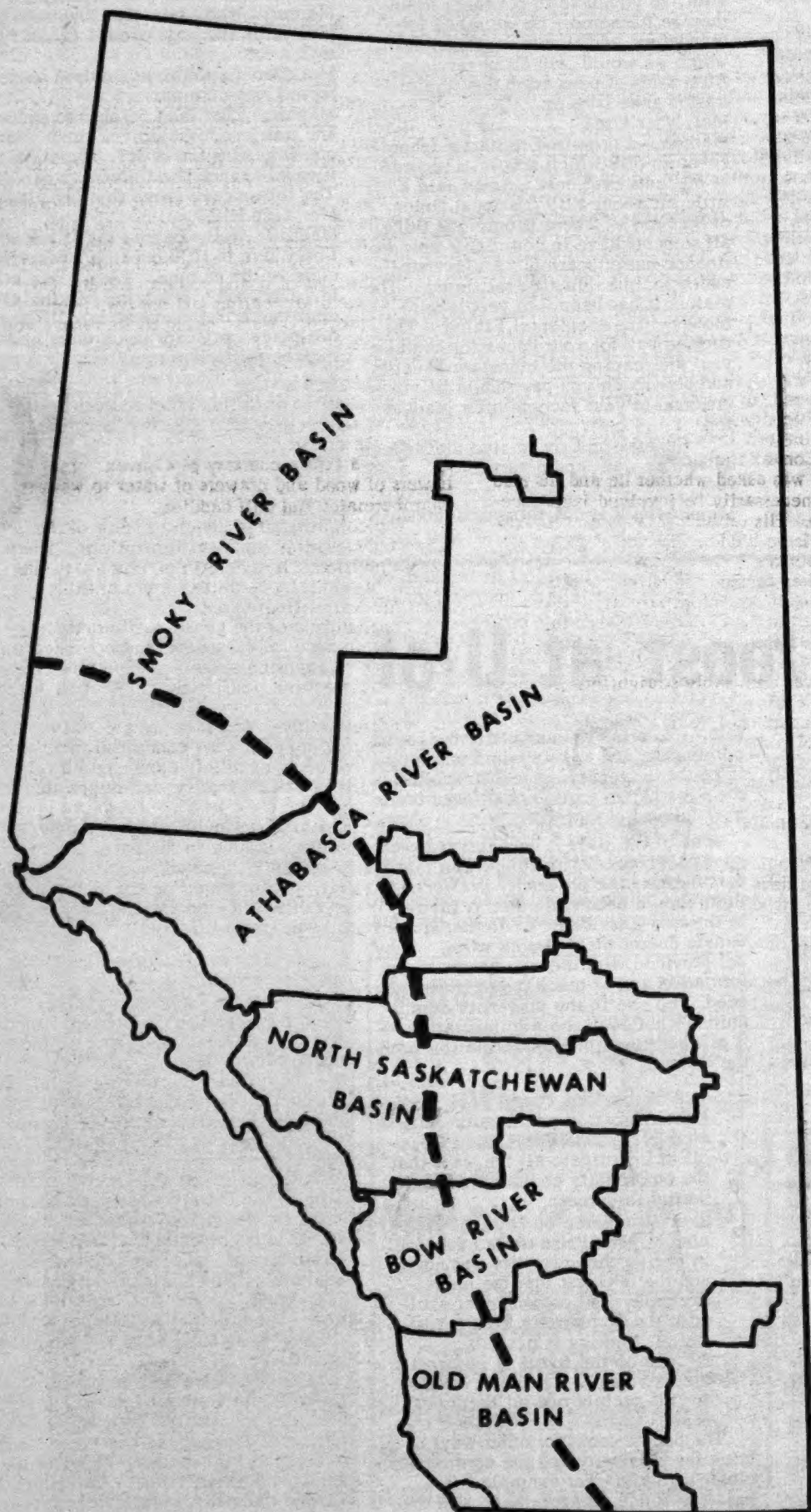
However, oil companies have tended to be less than gentle in their exploration methods. Wherever the oil companies have explored they have left scars in the form of well sites, access roads, seismic cut lines and pipeline and power line rights-of-way. Another affect has been to drive wild game from the areas explored.

A cutline is established by simply bulldozing a path through. It is incredibly wasteful in terms of timber land and competition among exploration companies tends toward duplication.

Cutlines cross streams at all angles and traverse steep slopes accelerating erosion and siltation.

Exploration has proceeded in the past with the single objective of finding oil and gas. If, in pursuit of that objective, a landscape was destroyed, it was unfortunate but unavoidable.

The objective hasn't changed but public attitudes have to the extent that there was always a spokesman for the oil industry in attendance at the hearings. He deplored past practices as ardently as any ecologist and assured the hearings that there would be no repetitions in future of the industry's past behaviour.



West of the dotted line - the region in question.

... the developers develop hearings: talk is cheap

on two grounds: the inevitable aster that issued and the fact was for export. The Lethbridge ecologist Dr. R. prepared a demand an immediate strip mining and oil exploration and ecological consideration in the mountain and foothill regions and suitable for industrial maintained that the coal extraction for export does not fuel Canby industry. The export must be in context that the region is the pride for all prairie provinces and development was dependent on a protected watershed. Mining is a simple process and a high one. There is little wasted coal underground methods and people fairly quickly to operate the necessary as opposed to the required to train a skilled under-

a mountain is not a very lengthy the only way that that mountain gain is in the form of a Mazda

uction of a watershed has ultimate so potentially disturbing that banies don't want to even consid-

Minerals (owned 60 percent by its and 40 percent by Cominco) is to the commission in Calgary a development of a \$60 million operation isolation ridge in the Basin. It would produce two of coal annually and employ 450

has a lease in 32,000 acres of land, a company spokesman, 1,600 acres temporarily disturbed.

onym for the might be "tempor-

larger is saying is true, and if the continue their present operations, off will be that of keeping Japan-ling at the cost of the industrial prairies. Bureaucratise this is le-off.

ing produced a virtually unanimous-

arily disturbed" areas show very to maintain plant-life after being tripping. Ecology is meant to as an interrelationship between a relationship that is destroyed element that maintains the relation-

ed, then strip mining is an invita-ry the environment.

en for the industry met with a fair-ise from the public. Walter Riva, n for Denison Mines Ltd., was suf-ed to say that coal development e sterilized on emotional grounds, ibility, tolerance and more gener- seen in most presentations. We're ave to give a little here and there."

Oil industry

industry was represented at the hear- is to it was less emphatic than to try since it was felt that only small turbed once a well was in opera-

oil companies have tended to be le in their exploration methods, oil companies have explored they in the form of well sites, access e cut lines and pipeline and power way. Another affect has been to ne from the areas explored.

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The very simplicity of the reactions of those who were to benefit caused Dr. Walter Trost, chairman of the Environment Conservation Authority to express surprise at the "negative response to proposals that would generate new jobs and a stronger economy in the area."

Apparently Dr. Trost felt that an infusion of dollars should have been received more gratefully by the natives who nonetheless remained obstinately ungrateful.

The Edmonton Journal reported on June 16 that Trost was disturbed that the Commission was hearing only from "extremists" and that those who had "intermediate viewpoints" were not being heard. That the moderates were missing because they didn't exist was apparently not even considered.

Tourism

The other question raised in the hearings concerned the value of tourism to Alberta.

Both federal and provincial governments have long used Banff and Jasper as advertising bait to attract tourist dollars.

The advertising campaigns have been so successful that Roman Fedchuk, assistant director of the Western Region of Parks Canada, speculated on the need for a quota system. He felt that the uncontrolled spiralling of tourists coming to the parks could lead only to the degradation of the parks environment.

Developers saw another way of easing the pressure on the parks: creating more Banffs outside the boundaries of the National Parks. In each of the drainage basins there was at least one major recreational proposal. Each proposal generated opposition.

Hostility to the developments was based on a number of considerations.

Development was generally intended to be in wilderness areas so benefits to towns in the areas would be minimal and scarce wilderness areas would be further diminished.

Finally residents opposed the turning over of large tracts of crown land to private developers. There seemed to be a general feeling that the number of tourists was such that residents felt themselves being crowded out. This feeling was strong enough to be felt by developers hoping to establish a \$3 million luxury hotel in the Canmore corridor. They withdrew their proposal.

In the Edmonton hearings tourism and the future of Canada assumed a coherent form.

The submissions of the Committee for an Independent Canada (CIC) and those of Convex Developments might have originated from different planets.

The CIC brief, presented by J. C. Russell, was a coherent attack on development schemes based on tourists from outside the country. The primary question that the CIC brief raised as to the development of the Eastern Slopes was: who would own and control any commercial and recreational facilities; and in whose interests are these developments to be?

The crux of the CIC's position was that land was becoming a commodity like any other and subject to the same market forces. Thus, all recreational land must be subject to Canadian control and not merely majority ownership. Complementing this proposal was a recommendation that approval of any recreational proposal be given only if the proposer could demonstrate that the project was designed to serve a Canadian rather than an international market.

The CIC's ultimate nightmare was of the foothills becoming a world recreational centre. Skiers from the U. S. and Japan already exert significant pressure on the foothills. Improved air access to Hinton and Canmore would only intensify the pressure and the end result would be that Albertans would be priced out of the provinces own ski areas.

The final point in the CIC's brief emphasized that tourism would necessarily impose costs on Albertans in the form of public services, and losses in the form of lost opportunities. Improvements made for tourists induced here by Canadian tourist bureaus would ultimately be born by Canadian taxpayers.

Everything that the CIC brief opposed was submitted in Convex Associates' proposal for Cline Mountain. The sheer size of the proposal boggled the mind.

Convex proposed a 5,000 room development at a cost of \$10 million half-way between Banff and Jasper of provincial Crown land.

The initial stage called for accommodation for 5000 patrons, support personnel, commercial enterprises as well as professional and semi-professional services. The operation would serve



McIntyre Porcupine has plans for a new mine.

as a centre for casual recreation, olympic standard sports events and "some of the largest conventions in the world."

All in all very exhilarating. It was pointed out that the project would provide summer employment for students.

The idea of Mt. Cline originated with Ted Gardener, Greek-born Edmonton restaurateur. It is to be taken as a token of his esteem for the adopted country which has treated him so well. And the country will be in at the initial stages.

Proposed financing of the scheme would be such that construction would be staged to take full advantage of direct federal and provincial grants, wage and work incentive programs, long-term government guaranteed loans, and "desirably, a large portion from private investment and business-interest investment," said K. L. Crockett, a Convex spokesman.

Crockett was asked whether he and his associates would necessarily be involved in any specified fashion. His reply: "This is an altruistic plan. There is no hidden wish for us to get a piece of the action."

Later, when pressed for further details, he waxed lyrically if not informatively: "Please don't hold me down to details because this is a dream." Ted Gardener stated his admiration for another great Canadian, Jean Drapeau.

Convex was admirably straightforward about the market. Their proposal noted the abortive Village Lake Louise proposal: "The Imperial Oil - led development had in mind, no doubt, that more than 2,000,000 skiers are just across the border. Recently skiers have begun to find their way to Alberta from Europe and Asia, such as the 2,000 Japanese skiers who visited Alberta last year."

There are about 2,000,000 skiers in Japan so the proposed development envisages the construction of an airport capable of handling large jet aircraft.



Seismic cut lines stretch through the forest.

One of the more refreshing characteristics of the developers is their ability to look at economics and draw realistic conclusions. Again Crockett surveyed the big picture:

"It is later than we think. There are three sectors of the world, any one of which could supply the entire world with all its manufactured requirements. Those three sectors are Japan, The United States and the Common Market."

From the Global he descended to the local: "We're out of it and you can see it. Our factories are disappearing and our own people are unemployed. We're going to find ourselves much more hewers of wood and drawers of water and so on in the future."

But not to despair: "We shall have to find other sources of employment for our people. This is a lucrative one for the country."

Thus a future courtesy of Convex: from hewers of wood and drawers of water to waiters, chambermaids and golf caddies.

The commission of enquiry is one of the grand old Canadian political institutions. When even a politician is uncertain of which way the wind is blowing the commission presents the ideal method of finding out.

For members of the public sufficiently agitated by an issue of supposedly public concern it presents an opportunity to vent emotions in a non-destructive and positive way. That is, he may talk.

Politicians know that talk has a certain therapeutic value; after the concerned member of the public has publicly expressed himself, there is little else that he can responsibly do.

If the commission should happen to arrive at conclusions impalatable to the party in power, they may be safely ignored.

Altogether, public enquiries are an essential part of the fabric of democratic society. Like Canada. Ask any politician.

Growers, Teamsters unite to smash

More than 3,500 persons have been arrested in recent weeks in California. The arrests are the result of a court injunction banning picketing by the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) of growers who have signed union contracts with the Teamsters Union.

Cesar Chavez, leader of the farm workers, has labelled the contracts signed by an estimated 200 growers "sweetheart contracts" designed to break the UFW. The new contracts provide lower wage scales, less stringent pesticide protection for both farm workers and consumers and a return to the system of labour crew contractors.

BACKGROUND TO THE DISPUTE

Three years ago, after a long strike and a continent-wide boycott, 30,000 Mexican-American and Filipino grape workers in California and Arizona won union contracts bringing them better living and working conditions. The contracts were for a three year period.

When the contracts expired this summer, the growers refused to renegotiate with the UFW, the chosen representative of the farm workers. Instead they chose to sign contracts with the Western Conference of Teamsters. Many growers complained that the UFW was "too democratic" because of the active rank and file involvement in carrying out the provisions of the previous contract.

The UFW has called for elections to determine which union should represent the farm workers but to date both the growers and Teamster president, Frank Fitzsimmons, have rejected elections.

Farm workers in the U.S. are not covered by

the National Labour Relations Act which provides for worker elections to choose a union. As the matter stands now, each union can claim to represent the workers and there is no legal mechanism to determine the validity of such claims. Thus the growers can negotiate contracts with whichever union it prefers.

WHY A TEAMSTER-GROWER ALLIANCE

If the motivation of the growers - preservation of the status quo - is easy to understand, the motives which pushed the Teamsters into their union-busting alliance with the growers are far more complex.

The financial motivation of a promise by growers to pay the Teamsters \$7 a month union dues deducted from the pay of at least 40,000 workers and, in time, from perhaps 100,000, could certainly seem to provide part of the answer.

However a more plausible reason would seem to be the Teamster's fear of a successful UFW serving as an inspiration for discontented cannery plant workers who are attempting to take control of their unions from the Teamsters.

The UFW is predominantly Mexican-American and most of their meetings are conducted in Spanish. Cannery workers are also largely Mexican-American.

If the Teamsters represent all workers in the food growing and processing industry, from field and cannery to warehouse workers and truck drivers, a more stable situation exists for the owners and a most lucrative one for the Teamsters.

A MEETING OF MINDS

More important perhaps, than any of these considerations, is what might be called the "cultural collusion" between the growers and the Teamsters.

Growers and Teamster officials have common interests, common ideas about business and politics and about race. Mostly Anglos, they have comparable incomes - \$40,000 or so a year, plus expenses.

They eat in the same fine restaurants, often together; play on the same golf courses; take their kids on the same kinds vacations. They talk about the stock market, the dangers of radicals and Communists and share a mutual distrust of "the Mexican" Chavez.

Teamster officials must look with disbelief at Chavez and his staff, with their \$5 per week

Solidarity in Vancouver

Kelly-Douglas Warehouse Grocery-Wholesale workers in Burnaby shut down the operation on Thursday, July 19th for a shift from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in response to the grape boycott pickets.

Kelly-Douglas is the wholesale component of the Super-Valu vertical grocery monopoly just as Macdonalds-Consolidated is that of Safeways.

The workers, who are organized in an Independent Association were unable to tie the warehouse up for the next shift and the company is threatening to sue for loss of profits.

The union reported that most Teamsters refused to deliver through the picket line. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway and Transport drivers have all refused to cross the picket lines. (from *The Grape*)

salaries. In contrast, Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, draws \$125,000 a year, plus an unlimited expense account. He travels the country in a private, union-furnished jet.

CHILD LABOUR

One of the most repelling features of contemporary farm workers lives' is the existence and extent of child labour. Most North Americans think of it as a Dickensian anachronism that went out with the sweatshop and the 60 hour week.

However, *Time* magazine, that respectable pillar of "the American way of life" reports in its July 30, 1973 edition:

"As many as 300,000 agricultural workers under 17 spend more time in the fields than in school. In California, about 95% of these labouring children are Chicanos and Mexicans. Many receive hardly any education at all as they follow their parents from one harvest to the next. They are in the fields by sun up seven days a week, often in 100 degree-plus heat, frequently near dangerous farm machinery and toxic pesticides."

Time reports two cases. One is that of an eleven-year boy earning \$2.70 per day picking peppers, the other of a ten-year old who "earns about \$1.80 a day picking vegetables near

(continued on next page)

Some facts about the farmworkers

Number of Farm Workers (1971)

* 2.6 MILLION PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER EARNED FARM WAGES.

* Children under 14 years of age bring the total number of farm labour force to over 3 million.

Wages

* Three-quarters of all farm workers earned less than the federal (U.S.) poverty-level wage.

* An average migrant family (6.4 persons) had 2.3 persons working and earned \$2,012 per year. Less than 9% received public assistance.

Education

* Average schooling is 8.6 years.

* Twenty-five per cent of farm workers have 4 years or less of schooling.

Housing

* Farm worker families lived in an average of 1.9 rooms.

* 18% of farm workers' houses have no electricity.

* 90% of farm workers' houses have no sinks.

Health

* Average life expectancy is 49 years of age. (The average life expectancy of all Americans is 70 years of age.)

* The infant mortality rate for farm workers is 125% HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE.

* Influenza and pneumonia rate is 200% higher than the national average.

* Accident rate is 300% higher than the average.

* Pesticides poisoned over 75,000 farm workers.

* Health care expenses for migrant workers averaged less than \$10 per person. The U.S. average was over \$250 per person.



photo by the Call/Guardian (LNS)

Seven hundred striking farmworkers rally in Coachella, California

farmworkers

Fresno."

Ben Lopez, director of research for the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association in Salinas does not consider child labour a problem: "Everybody I know thinks work is good for young people. Letting migrant children work is no different from letting your child mow the grass." (Time Magazine, July 30, 1973)

THE EFFECT OF THE UFW

United Farm Workers contracts have the following provisions:

- * BAN ON CHILD LABOUR
- * PROVISION OF A HIRING HALL — A FREE SERVICE TO WORKERS THAT GETS RID OF THE LABOUR CONTRACTOR SYSTEM WHEREBY THE CONTRACTOR TAKES A PERCENTAGE OF THE WORKER'S WAGES FOR PLACING HIM OR HER.
- * A GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE
- * A MEDICAL PLAN AND FARM WORKER CLINICS RUN BY FARM WORKERS
- * HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS — CONTROL OF PESTICIDE USE, TOILETS AND COOL DRINKING WATER, PROVISION OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
- * HOLIDAYS, VACATIONS, REST BREAKS
- * LIMIT OF HOURS OF WORK, OVERTIME
- * INCREASED WAGES — 12.40 PER HOUR MINIMUM PRESENTLY.

In sharp contrast to the UFW on child labour, the Western Conference of Teamsters recently put out a recruiting poster aimed at 12 year olds.

The poster reads in part:

"All minors wishing to work in farm labour jobs for the summer must meet the following conditions:

- (1) A work permit is required for all agricultural jobs.
- (2) A minor can be employed in farm labour if he is 12 years old or over.
- (3) If a minor is under 16, he can't work over 8 hours daily or over 48 hours weekly.
- (4) Work must be performed between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. unless minor is under 15, then work must be performed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m."

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS - BOYCOTT SAFEWAY

The most recent action undertaken by the UFW and the support groups associated with it is a campaign to boycott Safeway Stores.

The boycott is aimed at getting Safeway to refuse to buy non-UFW grapes and lettuce and will continue until the growers and the Teamsters agree to hold elections among the farm workers to see which union should represent them.

WHY SAFEWAY?

Safeway Stores Inc. of Oakland, California, is

the second largest retail food chain in the United States and the largest west of the Mississippi. It has over 2300 stores in 5 countries.

Canada Safeway also operates wholesale groceries in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Macdonald's Consolidated Ltd. Macdonald's Consolidated also operates bakeries,

a fruit and vegetable plant, a coffee roasting plant and a jam and jellie plant.

Clearly any action taken by such a gigantic food conglomerate would have an immense impact on the striking farm workers in California.

The material contained in these stories was prepared by The Carillon of Regina.



photo by Paul Fusco (LNS)

Farm workers tending land with short-handled hoes. Surveys have shown that 32% of farmworkers using these hoes incur permanent back injuries.

. . . and what about the Ontario farmworkers

Claims by some southern Ontario fruit and vegetable growers that they couldn't get labour earlier this year backfired Wednesday when the government released a report which said migrant workers have to put up with "inhumane" working and living conditions.

Manpower Minister Robert Andras...rejected the growers' claims that crops were rotting in the fields because labour was not available.

"The failure to be able to attract employees to pick crops results from poor accommodation, poor housing and bad working conditions.

"...We found examples of inhumane working conditions where Mexican families

who were brought in, in some cases illegally, were given one pay to the father of the family."

The pay, of between \$50 and \$60 and often for a seven-day work week, went only to the father despite the fact his wife and children would be working alongside him.

The report said one Quebec family was living in two shacks - parents in one and eight children, aged four to 17 in the other, without a toilet.

"While the employer claims the family could easily earn up to \$150 a day, the father said that all members of the family, except the four year old, work in the fields for a total family income of between \$50 and \$60

a week."

In another case, the seven children in a Mexican family all had hernias.

"The family, who came to Canada last spring, live in indescribable squalor in a shack where cardboard and newspapers had been used to keep rain out."

As for growers' claims that Canadian workers are not available:

"We can supply manpower to pick crops. There'll be no need for crops to go rotten in the ground.

"We can get the labour but we won't tolerate, and we won't be party to, putting workers in there under these conditions."

Winnipeg Tribune, Thursday, August 16, 1973

City pickets support grape boycott

Elsewhere in this issue of POUND-MAKER the latest struggles of the United Farm Workers (UFW) against the California grape growers are described.

Judging by the plentiful supply of California grapes in Canadian stores, it appears likely that Canada is becoming a dumping ground for scab grapes as the boycott becomes more and more effective south of the border. In Edmonton, grapes are currently selling for as little as 29 cents a pound at some stores.

Virtually all grapes being sold in Edmonton were picked under scab conditions and this situation is unlikely to change until late September when British Columbia grapes will become available.

Local activities in support of the Grape Boycott are being co-ordinated by the recently formed Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJFI). The Committee has organized several leafleting actions in recent weeks, the latest being on September 8

when informational picketing was carried out at several south side supermarkets. The response of shoppers was generally good, although one man, after being informed of the conditions of child labour in the grape fields, exclaimed "Some one has to pick the grapes. It serves them right."

Only at Woodward's Food Store in the Southgate Shopping Mall did the picketers encounter opposition from the authorities. G. R. Bailey, Woodward's store manager, ordered pickets to remove themselves from the vicinity of the store and threatened to call the police, despite the fact that he had apparently not received any complaints from customers.

According to Bailey the only legal place to picket was on the sidewalks outside the parking lot (about 500 feet from the store). The same claim is enforced by all Edmonton shopping

malls.

The grape boycott received the unanimous endorsement of the Edmonton Labour Council on August 21. The B. C. Federation of Labour has declared California grapes "hot", i.e. not to be handled by union members. Such a

New brochure on Gulf-Portugal collusion available

NEW YORK (LNS)--The American Committee on Africa, a New York based research group, has released a new brochure, WHY WE PROTEST GULF OIL IN ANGOLA, to support the growing Gulf Boycott Campaign.

Gulf is the largest U. S. investor in the Portuguese African colonies of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique and in 1972 paid Portugal \$60 million in tax and royalty payments.

The brochure gives up-to-date info

move is not legal in Alberta, however.

If you can help with the Grape Boycott in any way, contact ECJFI at 11047-89 Avenue (433-2808). And if you have a craving for grapes, try peaches or pears instead.

on Gulf's importance to Portuguese colonialism and outlines the growing boycott campaign.

Copies are available for 15 cents (bulk rates available) from the American Committee on Africa, 164 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Foreign students to get red tape break

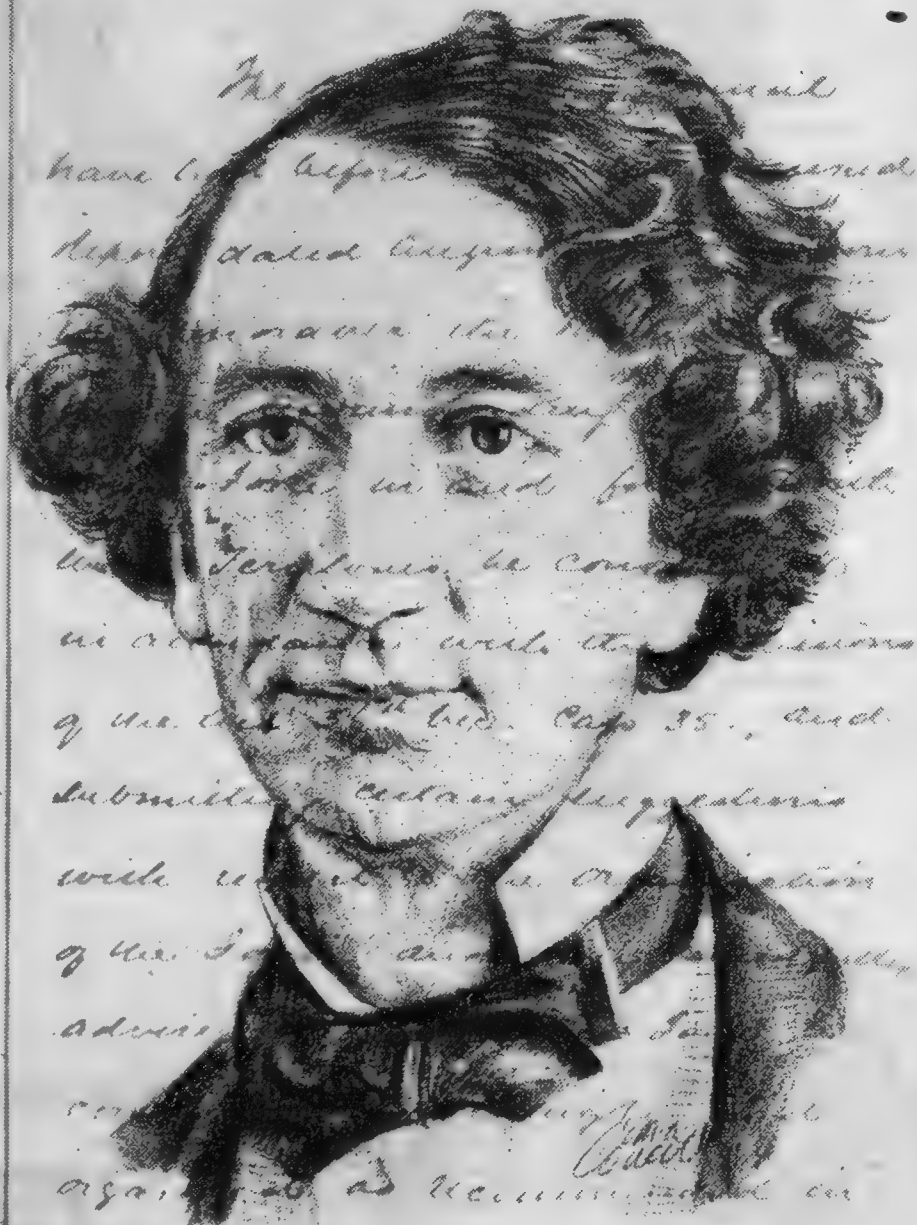
OTTAWA (CUP)--Foreign students, legally in Canada before January 1, 1973 who are seeking employment will be exempted from the requirements of Canada Manpower certification that Canadian citizens or landed immigrants are not available for the jobs they seek.

All other foreign students are required to obtain employment certification in the ordinary manner.

The concessions offered to these foreign students is the result of pressure, particularly by the Ontario Federation of Students, on the federal government. But these concessions will apply only until these students have successfully completed the academic course in which they are registered and will not apply to more recently immigrated students or to those illegally in the country before the cut-off date.

Dear John...

Copy to the Secretary of State, 10 September 1973
 Copy to Minister of Justice, 10 September 1973
 Entry into force of the Immigration Act, 1973
 Entry into force of the Immigration Regulations, 1973
 Entry into force of the Immigration Act, 1973
 Entry into force of the Immigration Regulations, 1973



a belated thanks.

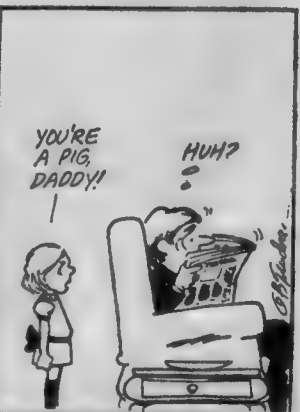
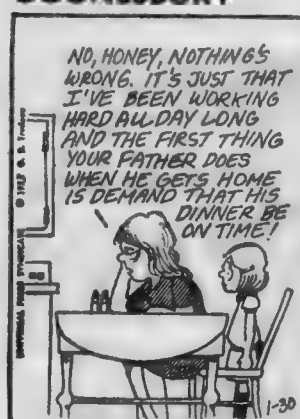
It was your dream to see a Canada united from ocean to ocean. When you signed this charter you sent us the North West Mounted Police to help make that dream come true. They became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. We became a province. Together we've grown up. This year we're celebrating their formation as a force. Next year, we celebrate the anniversary of their arrival in Alberta. Through every inch of the colourful tapestry of Alberta's history runs the scarlet thread of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. So thanks, John. Your dream means that next year we can celebrate, not just the pride of Alberta, but the pride of Canada.

ALBERTA-R.C.M.P. CENTURY CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE,
 P.O. BOX 1974, EDMONTON, ALBERTA. T5J 2P4



From our proud past,
 the promise of our future.

DOONESBURY



Oil companies price fixing?

Pump prices for gasoline rose 3.6¢ a gallon at many filling stations in Edmonton in the past week. There is a reason for this.

WASHINGTON (CUP-PNS)--During the first six months of 1973 corporate profits for the petroleum companies in the United States climbed to all time highs. At the same time, anti-monopoly and price-fixing lawsuits filed by governmental agencies reached unprecedented levels.

Second quarter profit increases for 1973, according to most recent corporate reports range from a 'low' of 37% for Standard of Indiana to a staggering 174% for Commonwealth Oil.

Exxon's profits increases by 54% in 1972, Texaco's by 45%, Gulf's by 82%, and Shell's by 54%.

Coming at the peak of the 'energy crisis', Federal and state officials are apparently convinced that some questionable practices are responsible for this embarrassment of riches within the petroleum industry. Not since the 1911 Supreme Court decision breaking up the original Standard Oil Trust have so many monopoly and price fixing lawsuits been filed against the oil companies.

At issue are charges of monopoly control of the industry by the eight integrated oil giants (Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Gulf, Shell, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana, and Atlantic-Richfield). These integrated companies control the flow of oil from the wellhead to the service station, and allegedly 'fix' prices by controlling the gasoline supplies.

Several major legal assaults have been filed against these companies. During June, the State of New York and the United States Department of Justice filed suit, respectively, against Exxon for raising prices in breach of contract, and against Texaco for alleged actions aimed at forcing independent dealers out of business.

On July 8, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission released a study showing efforts by the oil majors to manipulate prices, and thus increase profits. On July 10, the Cost of Living Council an-

under the impact of increases lately demanded by the major firms. Standard of California has recently agreed to supply gasoline to the city of Los Angeles but only at a 40% price hike. And the latest price offered by Shell to the highways department of St. Louis County, Missouri, is an increase of 73%.

It is not clear why the petroleum industry, so long protected by the government and its agencies is suddenly facing such a massive assault. Rising prices are partly responsible, but the general national mood of distrust of big business and government have undoubtedly had their effect.

But as cracks are appearing in the protective armor which has, in the past, shielded the petroleum companies from public scrutiny, even men like Senator Henry Jackson are questioning this once sacred cow. Jackson, never before an opponent of the oil compan-

ies, and a prime advocate of the Alaskan pipeline noted "the growing and increasingly widespread conviction that the fuel shortage is a deliberate, conscious contrivance of the major in-



tegrated petroleum companies to destroy the independent refiners and marketers, to capture new markets, to increase gasoline prices, and to obtain repeal of environmental protection legislation."

In the face of such criticism, the oil companies continue to lament the fact that they do not have sufficient profits to operate efficiently. Texaco, the largest marketer of gasoline in the U. S. expressed disappointment over its 44.5% profit increase for the record breaking period in the first part of this year.

Said Maurice F. Granville, Chairman of the Board of Texaco: "In our judgement, Texaco's consolidated earnings are not yet yielding a satisfactory return on total assets and they are not yet adequate to generate the funds required for the company's steadily growing capital requirements." In other words, the energy crisis will continue to worsen.

Oil industry recording high profits

NEW YORK (LNS)--Recent news reports have heralded all time record profits for the oil industry. Considering the barrage of "energy crisis" stories we've been hit with over the past few months, those record profits might come as something of a surprise.

But for those in the know, these profits are just the fruits of a strategy begun several years ago -- control all of the country's energy resources and you can do what you damn well please. This includes fabricating an energy crisis in order to justify raising prices and gaining increased governmental assistance for research and tax breaks.

How did the oil companies come to control more than just oil? Their invasion of the coal industries began in the 1960's. Gulf Oil acquired Pittsburgh and Midway Coal, then the thirteenth largest American coal producer, in 1964. In 1966, Continental Oil bought out the giant of the eastern U. S. coal industry -- Consolidation Coal. In 1968, Occidental Oil took over Island Creek Coal, the third largest coal producer in the U. S., while Standard Oil of Ohio took over Old Ben Coal, now the tenth largest producer of coal in the states.

When the dust settled, 11 out of the 15 largest American coal companies were controlled by outside interests. Through their own productions and acting as brokers for smaller companies' coal, 13 of these 15 companies control more than 60% of annual U. S. coal sales.

Other oil companies which did not move into coal production in a big way did move into control of coal reserves. Exxon (Standard Oil of New Jersey) bought at least 7 billion tons of reserves. Atlantic Richfield became the second largest holder of American federal coal land leases, with 43,500 coal acres.

Oil's investment in coal was made with a lot of economic foresight. A shift into control of other energy production gave the companies the leverage to play off one resource against another to obtain the highest prices. For instance, across the board, the oil companies have stifled work on developing a technology for changing coal into substitutes for gasoline and gas--processes called gasification and liquefaction.

Oil opposition to these processes has a surprisingly long history. The Germans used gasoline made from coal during World War II to power Hitler's war effort. By a written agreement between I. G. Farben, a major German chemical firm which developed the technique, and Standard Oil of New Jersey, Jersey Standard was given sole right to Farben's process outside Germany. They proceeded to sit on it to keep anyone from using it in competition with Standard's oil and gas.

Consolidation Coal, when it was still independent, announced in 1961 that plans first developed in 1947 for their own coal gasification process, would be successful within ten years. The Federal government signed a contract with Consol

in 1963 calling for almost \$10 million in U. S. federal funds for the development of gasoline from coal.

All this adds up to tremendous tax breaks for the oil companies. Between 1962 and 1968, for example, five international oil companies earned combined profits of nearly \$30 billion and paid only \$1.4 billion in taxes--a rate of about 4.7 percent. Without tax breaks the companies would have had to pay around 40 percent.

Nixon is particularly chummy with the oil men as witnessed by their generous contributions to his campaigns. \$89,000 "laundered" through a Mexican bank to finance the Watergate plumbers was part of a contribution to CREEP (Committee to Re-Elect the President) from Robert Allen, a Texas oil millionaire and president of Gulf Resources and Chemical Company.

Other Nixon contributors worthy of mention in 1972 include Richard Mellon Scaife (Gulf Oil) whose \$1 million contribution was the largest from any single person, the Phipps family (Texaco), the Rockefeller family (Exxon, among others), Arthur E. Johnson (Midwest Oil), Thomas Pappas (Esso-Pappas), the Pew family (Sun Oil), and contributions from the families that own Pennzoil, Vickers Petroleum, Hess, Getty, Shaleen, Marathon, and Texas Oil.

The oil industry is well-represented at many levels inside the American government, particularly in the Department of the Interior whose officials sit with oil company executives on the National Petroleum Council. That council provides the basic data upon which the government makes its decisions about energy. There are no "independent" sources of information.

The results of all these government benefits are the sky-high profits we see applauded in the Wall Street Journal. In the first quarter of this year, profits for the country's oil companies were up an average of 24 percent from last year. California Standard, for ex-

ample, the fifth largest company, says its first-quarter profits soared from \$123 million in 1972 to \$152.8 million so far this year. Not bad for a crisis.

By 1971, Consol's new owner, Continental, had received \$20 million from the American government and the plant still didn't work. Finally the Department of the Interior renegotiated the contract, letting Continental off the hook.

The oil companies have used other tactics to limit the amount of energy available thereby driving prices up. For instance, although the amount of federally-owned coal acreage leased by the oil companies has soared from about 200,000 to 750,000 acres in the last ten years, less than two percent is under production.

Large oil companies such as Richfield and Continental are sitting on the valuable, low-sulfur coal reserves until the oil business runs into trouble. But until then, they are keeping the coal out of the market--with the generous assistance of the government which only charges them \$1 per acre per year for the lease of the land.

The American government has long supported tax measures that have given billions of dollars to the oil companies. It is estimated that the oil and gas depletion allowance alone is worth \$2 billion annually to the oil industry. Basically, this loophole allows anyone who owns an oil well to deduct 22% from their gross income. If this principle were to be applied to personal income tax returns, it would allow an American wage earner who makes \$10,000 a year to subtract \$2200 before even figuring out what to pay the IRS.

And all U. S. companies with foreign oil operations are allowed to reduce their U. S. income taxes further by the amount of tax payments they make to foreign governments. This means that all of the money that Texaco pays in taxes to the government of Iran, for example, is tax deductible dollar for dollar against U. S. income taxes.



nounced that the Internal Revenue Service would begin an audit of the major oil companies to detect price control violations. And on the same day, five of these firms were issued subpoenas by a Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles to produce documents related to alleged unfair pricing and marketing practices.

A week later, an unprecedented Federal Trade Commission report accused the eight major U. S. firms of having conspired to monopolize the refining of petroleum products over a period of 23 years.

According to the FTC study, these practices forced American and Canadian motorists to pay unreasonably high prices and led directly to the current skyrocketing profits in the industry. Other anti-trust actions have also been filed by the Attorneys General of Florida and Connecticut and many more lawsuits by other state and municipal agencies are being prepared.

The reason for this rash of lawsuits from these quarters is simple. State and municipal governments are smarting

Dr. P. J. Gaudet

Dr. D. G. Kot

OPTOMETRISTS

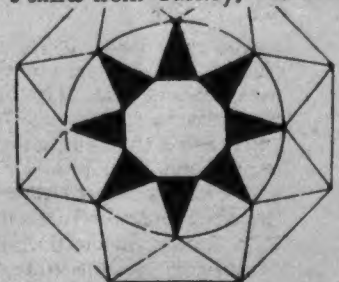
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Prof wins at McGill

QUEBEC-PRESSE) -- A committee of inquiry of the Canadian Association of University Professors (CAUP) has recommended the renewal of the contract of professor Pauline Vaillancourt of the Political Science department at McGill.

"This decision is of primary importance because it recognizes the right of professors who have not obtained tenure to find out why and to appeal when their contract is not renewed," stated Pauline Vaillancourt. "It's especially important in the case of McGill because one must have 11 years of teaching experience, on the average, in order to obtain tenure."

What shocked Pauline Baillancourt in this inquiry, among other things, was the fact that certain students testified that she had favoured Blacks, French Canadians, and students from a disadvantaged background in her courses.

These accusations were not sustained by the committee of inquiry, but, she added: "I have tried to include in my courses the ideas of Quebecois progressive elements and to demonstrate to the students of McGill that they are in a privileged situation. It's time that they

realized that McGill is 80 percent financed by the government of Quebec and that it's the working people of Quebec who are paying the bill."

She then referred to one example among many others concerning the situation prevailing at McGill. "The Political Science department awards scholarships of \$2,500 per year under the aegis of the 'Guy Drummond Fellowship'. These scholarships are reserved exclusively for male students. This year they could not find any candidate who spoke sufficient French to merit the award, because one of the conditions is that candidates must speak French in order to spend a year in Paris."

Pauline Vaillancourt will teach in September in the Political science department at the University of Quebec in Montreal. She will give a course on political behaviour and public opinion. She is presently on leave from McGill without pay. She will continue to represent the McGill faculty union in the Central Council of the CSN and will continue her work on the staff of the Co-operative Centre for Research in Politics and Society.

Paul Hann's in town

Some years back (I think it's five but I'm not sure) when Paul Hann first started playing music and singing folk songs, everyone else in town and out of town was doing the same. Perhaps it wasn't all that massive but there certainly was a boom of undiscovered talent.

People were playing everywhere, anytime for next to nothing. (There are still a good number of gigs for next to nothing. Either the place can't afford to pay more or they don't want to or they think they're doing the musician a favour by allowing him or her to sing for the patrons.)

Soon the weekend stars were leaving their guitars at home. Some even cashed them in. The whole scene was becoming exclusive. There were still the musicians coming out but they had to be good or dedicated or wealthy to get by. Audiences were learning to be demanding. They began to appreciate originality. (Note: I may be giving the audiences too much credit for qualities that they never did have, don't now and never will.) Audiences weren't especially looking for good artistry because personalities could still sell them just as easily. (They still can.)

Paul went through those years and survived with his musical ability and his personality intact. He still has a guitar. Actually he has two. He's been on television. He's been on radio. He's going to be in Saskatoon next week. He's recorded an album. And he was at the Hovel this past weekend.

I've grown tired of empty, long-running cliches praising the artistry of a musician or comparing him to some mind-shattering, personal experience. I think when a person plays well, he plays well. On Friday night, Paul played and sang very well. I mean let's not screw around about it.

He has the command of a strong voice. His expressions and movements

(I don't know about his smiles) aren't put on for stage effect. His smiles aren't either; I just don't know about them. He sings a fine selection of songs. For the reputation that most folk singers have, Paul is a remarkably good guitar player.

It's become habit with all folk singers to spend time between songs telling people what the next song is about. They either think that they can't effectively communicate the nature of the tune or they just haven't anything interesting to say. Paul slips into it about fifty percent of the time. That could be why he is classified as a folk singer.

I don't think he is. He performs a wide variety of styles with little difference in quality. He seems at home in most every space. Paul plays what he likes to play and he plays it well. He is a musician, an artist, if you will, not a bloody folk singer. Folk singers were buried at Guiseppe's Pizza Cellar some years back.

If Paul's songs fall short at all, it's because he can't seem to physically (electronically?) amplify his feelings, his music - the actual sound. Paul will probably always play acoustic guitar but having heard the album he just recorded, I can't help imagining the power he could transmit with just a few people playing along with him on stage. Then there would be this huge, rolling, wall of energy moving outward from the stage. Right now or on Friday night, it was a subtle energy.

But it is easy to sit back and criticize when you're not the musician. Everyone always has a suggestion, a different way of singing, playing or mixing a song but you can't please the whole world. An artist has to do it so that he is satisfied with it. The audience has nothing but the choice - to like it or not.

Paul will probably be around, in and out of town, all winter. He will probably play again sometime. Give yourself a chance to do yourself a favour.

CKUA high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HUST

MONDAY (September 10)

11:30 A.M. DIALOGUE:	Conversation with Colonel J.E. Dick, general secretary of the British Engineering Trade Mission.	Dorothy Dahlgren
7:45 P.M. UNESCO RADIO:	Inquiry into the nature of learning.	
8:00 P.M. ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	The influence which the German literary giant Goethe exerted upon the world of music.	Karl Haas
9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN:	Compositions of the baroque and rococo classical periods.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M. SONGS OF SCOTLAND:	Contemporary songs: songs composed by the singers heard during the series.	Stephen Scobie

TUESDAY (September 11)

7:45 P.M. SCOPE:	Reports on the work of the United Nations and its related agencies.	
8:00 P.M. THE IRREVERSIBILITY OF PARENTHOOD:	A presentation of the divorce situation and its destructive effect on children.	Margaret Mead Ph.D.
9:00 P.M. STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Harrison Salisbury, editor of the New York Times, talks about his recent trip to China.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, with Cliff Barbaro, George McFetridge, John Toulson and Clint Houston.	Marc Vasey

WEDNESDAY (September 12)

11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:	Conversation with Catherine Arthur of the Alberta Women's Bureau.	Ell & Ruth Fraser
4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:	Rock, blues, pop, jazz.	Bob Chelwick
7:45 P.M. MEN AND MOLECULES:	Techniques for restoring the quality of lakes that have become polluted and clogged with algae through the heavy abuse by man.	
10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, with Cliff Barbaro, George McFetridge, John Toulson and Clint Houston. Program 2.	Marc Vasey

THURSDAY (September 13)

9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE:	Music from the classics.	Tony Dillon-Davis
7:45 P.M. SCOPE:	Lord Ritchie Calder of Britain, an eminent science writer and a consultant to the United Nations on Science and Technology, airs his views on the development of the Resources of the Sea-Bed.	
8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	The jazz scene, with music and conversation.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Selections from an extensive record collection.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Bill Emes and George McFetridge.	Marc Vasey

FRIDAY (September 14)

11:30 A.M. PANORAMA OF THE LIVELY ARTS:	News of cultural events from around the world.	
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT:	Eugene Ormandy conducting. Hayami Fukushima, violin. Sibelius: En Saga; Prokofiev: Scythian Suite; Brahms: Violin Concerto in D.	
9:45 P.M. 25th FRAME:	Review of films and filming.	Stephen Scobie
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack
12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Concert of music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin

SATURDAY (September 15)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A historian looks at the study of war.	
9:30 A.M. NEW WORLDS OF SOUND:	Compositions that turn music into theatre.	
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from Redhead.	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M. MATCH'L BLUES:	The blues performer and the blues idiom.	Holger Petersen
1:00 P.M. THE TASTE:	Jazz.	Bill Coull
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:	The avant-garde in music.	Marc Vasey
10:05 P.M. CANADA FANCY:	A look at significant Canadian contemporary music.	Steve Boddington

SUNDAY (September 16)

9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"The Late Cuckoo", a story of the Alps, by Louis Slobodkin, told by Winnifred Wallace.	Jay Smith
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	A discussion of the relationship between science and morality.	
1:00 P.M. SUMMER THEATRE:	Saint Joan, by Bernard Shaw, with Barbara Jefford and Alan McFadden	Jay Smith

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Kent Rowley and the CCU

continued from page 3

Seafares International Union in Canada by first destroying the hard-won and democratic Canadian Seafarers' Union.

The Americans, he charges in opposition to the well-worn myth, have not organized Canadian labour -- instead they took over and bastardized unions for which Canadian workers had already fought.

"History will show", he warns, "that not one single union of any importance in Canada was organized by Americans. All of the unions, all of the mass production industries, all of the crafts were organized here by our people with our money."

The list of grievances is long -- trusteeship imposed on locals who haven't obeyed their American bosses, CIA money being channeled through international offices, local offices being appointed by the American executive rather than elected by rank-and-file, lack of radical, political direction, etc. -- all, according to Mr. Rowley simply aspects of the same central fault, the absence of democratic, responsible control by Canadian workers of their own unions.

The Future of Canadian Unions:

As yet, the CCU is tiny compared to its rival the CLC, speaking only for about 20,000 members in ten affiliates. And, expansion is slow.

However, the picture is not altogether black, according to Mr. Rowley. "In most recent years," he points out, "the Canadian Unions have been the

most rapid in growth. The Confederation of National Trade Unions (Quebec) now numbers over 225,000. The Canadian Union of Public Employees has had a spectacular growth to near 150,000. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad, Transport and General Workers has around 35,000. And, more are coming. "In all, there are about 800,000 workers belonging to Canadian Unions.

He projects an uneven growth for the CCU until it reaches 75,000 - 100,000 members. Then, from this base of organizational and financial strength it should take off, expanding rapidly.

The largest member union, pending the outcome of the certification struggle at Cominco plants in Kimberly and Trail (3,800 workers) is the 1800 member local of the Canadian Aluminum, Smelter, and Allied Workers at Kitimat which just last year threw out the United Steelworker bosses. The next largest affiliate is the Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers in Winnipeg. The latest "breakaway" to affiliate itself is the 200 member Canadian Mine Workers at Clinton Creek, Yukon.

At present, there are signs of breakaway amongst other locals of American Unions. Perhaps most promising are in B.C.: Workers at the Seagrams and Pork & Tilford distilleries, the railway workers in the Transport Employees' Canadian Union, and, of course, the Cominco workers at Kimberly and Trail whose overwhelming

vote to affiliate was disqualified by the B.C. Labour Board.

The CLC executive, which met recently in Ottawa to discuss the nationalist threat to their control, and to

devote one million dollars to counteract the CCU apparently have taken people like R. Kent Rowley seriously. It seems, however, that their fence-mending might be just a bit too late.

Guelph grad students fight fee increase

Guelph (CUP)--The University of Graduate Students' Association is demanding that the University make up for the substantial increases in graduate students' fees.

Ontario graduate students' fees will rise from \$485 to \$877 this year but the Guelph University administration says that it can do little to offset the increase.

Guelph administration President, W. C. Winegard agreed to suggest that

faculties hold money in their teaching budgets on the assumption that graduate student teaching assistant's salaries would be raised but said that the raise in salaries is a matter for the provincial government.

The Guelph Graduate Students' Association is asking the University to guarantee that their members "be supported at a minimum level at least equal to the maximum allowed by the Province of Ontario for his/her category," that graduate students be allowed full remission of tuition in those semesters in which they render services such as teaching, and that graduate students presently registered sustain no increases in tuition fees.

The Guelph graduate students feel the tuition fees increase in "In complete opposition to the ideal of education for all; as many undergraduates, already hindered with debts due to undergraduate fees, will be unable to enter grad school."

Also, many students now in graduate school will be forced to leave.

Cogito ergo Bonomo!

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North Garneau

Cont. from page 6

tee meets to form its recommendations to the B of G.

What will they decide? Dr. Neal has unwittingly revealed himself in his report but then Dr. Neal is not the B of G. Thursday's meeting would likely not have been held and North Garneau would be fated to be a park if all were of his mind.

Too much has been said for the B of G to ignore the protest from all vocal public interests. The danger is more

that the issue will be removed from the public eye, that the Board will waffle, committee-ize, avoid the direct confrontation.

Perhaps North Garneau can again be left to rot and disintegrate until five years from now demolition is the only available option.

POUNDMAKER demands that a decision be made immediately and that this decision be reached in open debate.

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Laporte and the underworld

TORONTO (CUP) -- The Quebec government has carried out a "cover-up attempt to prevent the exposure of high-level corruption and links with organized crime," according to the *Last Post*.

The Toronto-based national magazine says the cover-up has been the main reason that serious questions surrounding the death of former Quebec Labour Minister, Pierre Laporte, have remained unanswered and, until recently, unasked.

The allegations appear in a copyright story in the *Last Post*'s September issue by the magazine's editor (Quebec), Nick Auf der Maur. The story is the first complete summary of "L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte," the scandal that has received more attention than Watergate in the French-language press of Quebec but has been greeted with almost total silence in English Canada.

"L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte" concerns the underworld connections of Laporte and former Montreal police chief, Jacques Saulnier. Quebec Premier, Robert Bourassa was aware of Laporte's contacts with the underworld when he appointed him to the cabinet after the Liberal election victory in April 1970, says the *Last Post*.

Recent investigations by Ronald Lebel and Robert McKenzie of the *Toronto Star*, the only English language reporters to pay serious attention to the Saulnier-Laporte scandals, have revealed that after Laporte was kidnapped by the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) on October 10, 1970, police failed to follow up leads that could have led to his being saved.

Auf der Maur says that "one *Last Post* source says that at least three high-ranking police officers knew where Laporte was being held."

The story says that "one of the most disturbing theories, shared by many of Laporte's former associates, is that the Quebec government wrote off Pierre Laporte. It is felt that Laporte, alive, represented a potentially great source of embarrassment to the provincial Liberals. Dead, he was a martyr for Confederation and a distinct political asset."

Laporte's Mafia contacts have come out in a series of police reports leaked to Quebec newspapers. The leaks started appearing after police investigators became dissatisfied with political interference in the Quebec government's crime probe.

These reports, which Auf der Maur describes as being "the tip of the iceberg," are summarized in the *Last Post* story.

"Quebec Police Force sources," reports Auf der Maur, "say that they several times informed Premier Bourassa and his special counsellor Paul Desrochers that there was evidence linking at least two cabinet ministers, including Laporte, two Liberal MLA's, three of the party's principal organizers and at least two judges with the underworld."

One RCMP report said that "before the last provincial election, through D' Asti (Nicolas Di Iorio and Frank D' Asti, both known underworld figures) gave money to help Pierre Laporte's election campaign.... They felt that they could obtain favours from Laporte if the Liberals won. They were hoping that Laporte would become Minister of Justice."

Premier Bourassa has refused to comment on why Laporte was named Minister of Labour instead of Minister of Justice, an appointment which he was widely expected to get.

Jacques Saulnier's underworld contacts have also come out in leaked police reports. Among these leaks have been part of a confidential report prepared for Justice Minister Jerome Choquette by a Montreal Police investigating team as well as tapes that the investigators were not allowed to hear.

Auf der Maur concludes that "Premier Bourassa's disastrous weakness as a leader and inability to control his party have led to the Quebec government's becoming a nest of corruption and seamy relationships, probably unequalled since the worst days of the Duplessis and Taschereau regimes," and terms the Bourassa government "one of the sorriest chapters in recent Quebec history."

Women's Program Centre returns

The Women's Program Centre was organized about two years ago as a centre for discussion about women's issues. They have an office in Room 276, SUB, with a library of books by and about women. The library includes periodicals from all parts of the world and books and magazines may be taken out upon payment of 50 cents.

The Centre will be presenting a series of Thursday morning seminars, 11 - 12:30, starting on October 4, 1973. Topics to be discussed are:

Anatomy and Gynaecology, October 4; Sexuality and Romantic Love, October 11; Femininity, October 18; Marriage, October 25; Family, November 1; Education, November 8; Work, November 15; and the History of Women's Movement, November 22.

If you are interested in the activities of the Women's Programme Centre of the Women's Movement in general, please phone 432-1190 or come and see us at our office. Office hours will be announced at a later date.

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